MADRAS COURIER.

VOL. XXX. TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1814. No. 1476

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from the present date the Treasury will not be open for the receipt of money for Bills on the Supreme Government.

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

D HILL,
Sec. to Govt.

Fort St. George, *January* 14, 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Registers for manifesting Presents and articles for family use by the H. C. Ships of the present homeward bound fleet, are opened at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Persons desirous of manifest ng the abovementioned articles are requested to conform to the regulations and mode of application prescribed by the Honorable the Governor in Council, and published in the 234th page of the Madras Almanac for the present year.

Published by order of the Board of Trade.

BOARD OF TRADE OFFICE, 6th January, 1814. } E. SMALLEY, ACT. SEC.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Registers for Diamonds, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver intended to be sent to England by the H. C. Ships of the present homeward-bound fleet, are opened at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Trade. All persons are required duly to register their Dia- [illegible] Precious Stones, as well as the Gold and [illegible] ey may send to England, as all such as shall [illegible] on board those Ships without being so re- [illegible] ill be deemed illicit trade, and the Com- [illegible] ceed in such cases as the l w directs.

[illegible] y order of the Board of Trade.

[illegible] ADE OFFICE, [illegible] y, 1814. } E. SMALLEY, ACT. SEC.

[illegible] ERIFF'S SALES.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

[illegible] OOLOO CHITTY, the Adopted Son [illegible] personal Representative of COVALAM [illegible] IAH CHITTYAR, Deceased,

VERS.

[illegible] PILLAY and APPOO PILLAY.

[illegible] iff's Sale of a House and Ground, situated [illegible] ddoo Naick's Pettah, No. 18, Bungaramal Street, me suring in length from North to South 74½ feet, and [illegible] breadth from East to West on the North side 25½ feet, and on the South side 25 feet or thereabouts, seized in the above Cause, is to take place on the Premises, on Wednesday the 19th January, instant, between 3 and 5 in the Afternoon.

Conditions of Sale.

A deposit of 10 per Cent. is to be paid by the Person who shall purchase the said Premises, and all Persons who shall attend the Sale are to take Notice thereof and come prepared accordingly, and unless the said Premises shall be paid for at the expiration of 10 days after the day of Sale the deposit shall be forfeited, the said Premises to be resold and any deficiency to be made good by the first Purchaser and all advantages and deposit forfeited.

K. DALRYMPLE,
SHERIFF

Madras, 10th January, 1814.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

CONNAVAUKUM VEERASAWMY MOODELLIAR.

VERS.

MILY IYASAWMY MOODELLIAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 20th January Instant, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale on the premises between 3 and 5 in the Afternoon, one House and Ground Situated in Peddoo Naick's Pettah, No. 45, Anderson Street, measuring in length from East to West 60 feet, and in breadth from North to South 40 [illegible] there [illegible] uts, being the property of the above [illegible] nt, and seized by order of the Supreme [illegible] re.

[illegible] itions of Sale.

A depo [illegible] 10 per Cent is to be paid by the Person who [illegible] hase the said Premises and all Persons who [illegible] the Sale are to take Notice thereof and [illegible] pared accordingly, and unless the said Premises [illegible] be paid for at the expiration of 10 days after the day of Sale the deposit shall be forfeited the said Premises to be resold, and any deficiency to be made good by the first Purchaser, and all advantages and deposit forfeited.

K. DALRYMPLE,
SHERIFF.

Madras, 10th January, 1814.

A CARD.

MR. JOHN LECKIE, has the honor to announce, the Admission of MR. JAMES SINDRY, as a Partner in his Mercantile and Agency Establishment, and that business will in future be conducted under the Firm of JOHN LECKIE and CO.

1814.

FREIGHT FOR PENANG, MALACCA, AND BATAVIA.

THE BRIG

VIRGINIA,

WILL SAIL

For the abovementioned Ports,

IN THE COURSE OF A WEEK OR TEN DAYS.

APPLICATION

FOR FREIGHT,

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE

OF MESSIEURS

PUGH AND BREITHAUPT.

January 14, 1814.

CHINA INVESTMENT.

MESSRS.

GRIFFITHS, COOK AND CO.

HAVING RECEIVED INTELLIGENCE

FROM THEIR

AGENTS,

MESSRS.

BEALE AND CO.

OF

CANTON,

THAT THEIR ANNUAL

CHINA INVESTMENT,

WAS IN A STATE OF FORWARDNESS AND WOULD BE SHIPPED ON THE

First Vessel bound to

MADRAS.

They beg to inform their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, they expect its arrival in all this month; they therefore solicit the favor of those LADIES and GENTLEMEN who intend honoring them with their Commissions, to forward the same as early as possible, in order that their wants may be fully complied with.

N. B.—The INVESTMENT consists of *every description* of CHINA ARTICLES usually imported.

MADRAS, *Jan.* 13, 1814.

EUROPE GOODS.

MESSRS.

GRIFFITHS, COOK AND CO.

HAVE REMAINING

FOR SALE,

FROM THEIR LATE

EXTENSIVE PURCHASES,

A very general Assortment of

EUROPE ARTICLES,

IN THE

highest state of Preservation.

MADRAS, *13th Jan.* 1814.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT HUGHES, Esq. late a Captain in the service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GEORGE ARTHUR HUGHES, Esq. one of the Executors therein named. All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to Messrs. BINNY and Co. the Attornies of the said Executor at Madras.

Madras, 10th January, 1814.

MESSRS.

GRIFFITHS, COOK AND CO.

BEG TO INFORM THEIR

FRIENDS

AND THE

PUBLIC,

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A FEW PUNCHEONS OF

COGNIAC

BRANDY,

BY THE

MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON,

FROM

BENGAL,

Which they are authorized to dispose of

At 4 Pags. per Gallon,

IN QUANTITIES OF

NOT LESS THAN 10 GALLONS.

THEY HAVE ALSO,

FOR SALE,

COGNIAC

BRANDY,

IN BOTTLES,

At 12 Pagodas per Dozen.

Holland's Gin, Jamaica Rum, Port Wine, Claret, Hock, Champaigne, Vin de Grave, Barsac, Sherry and an excellent Batch of very fine Madeira, in Pipes, half Pipes, and quarter Pipes, at various prices, warranted equal to any for Sale in the Settlement.

MADRAS, *13th Jan.* 1814.

OLD NAVY TAVERN.

CHARLES PRESTON,

LATE OF THE

MADRAS HOTEL,

HAVING succeeded Messieurs HEGLAN and MILLS in the Concern of the OLD NAVY TAVERN, begs leave to offer his services to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, and hopes by assiduity and attention to be honoured with their support.

17th January, 1814.

From the Government Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1814.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. St. John Thackeray, to be Head Assistant to the Collector of Tanjore.

Mr. H. W. Kensington, to be Head Assistant to the Collector of Trichinopoly.

Mr. R. Clive, to be Assistant to the Chief Secretary to the Government in the Secret, Political and Foreign Departments.

Mr. J. M. P. M'Leod, to be Second Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Civil Departments.

Mr. William Hudleston, to be First Assistant to the Register of the Courts of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. J. B. Pybus, to be Deputy Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Mr. H. Gardiner, to be Register and Assistant to the Collector at Seringapatam.

Mr. J. Vaughan, to be Assistant to the Register of the Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, 31st *Dec.* 1813.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The General Invaliding, Pensioning, and Discharging Committee assembled in Fort St. George and of which Lieutenant Colonel Ogg is President, is dissolved.

Captain Moor of the 2d Battalion 14th Regt. of N. I. attached to the Madras Volunteer Battalion, is permitted at his own request to join his Corps.

Cornet Sandys is removed from the 6th to the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, to do duty.

CALCUTTA CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

DECEMBER 23, 1813.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. T. Roberdeau, Assistant Judge at Patna.

DECEMBER 24, 1813.

Mr. W. Leycester, Third Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit, for the Division of Moorshedabad.

CALCUTTA MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 11, 1813.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, with a view to give full effect to a General Order, which it is the intention of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief to issue, defining the mode of conducting the Military Business, appertaining to the Army, serving under this Presidency, is pleased to vest the Officers of Pay and Audit with authority to pass such Bills and Charges, as under the new arrangement may have the sanction of the Commander of the Forces, instead of that of the Commander in Chief, as provided by the Regulations of the Service.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 18, 1813.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, in contemplation of the important benefits to be derived to the public interests, from furnishing at least a proportion of the Junior Officers of the Honorable Company's Service, with the opportunity and means of competent instruction in the Country Languages; and His Lordship in Council deeming an extension of the present Establishment of the College of Fort William, to be the means by which this object may be most successfully accomplished, has been pleased under the Resolutions recorded in the Public Department, under date the 1st October, 1813, to institute for this purpose in the College of Fort William, the Office of Assistant Professors of the Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee Languages.

On the same occasion, the Governor General in Council desirous of extending the indulgence of admission to the College of Fort William, to as great a number of Military Students as may be consistent with the interests and convenience of the Public Service, further resolved, that such an addition be made to the existing Establishment of the College, as may be found necessary to the efficient instruction of Thirty Military Students in the several Dialects above named, and other kindred Languages of India.

By the adoption of this measure, His Lordship in Council has the satisfaction to observe, that the Junior Officers of the Company's Army, possessing talents with a disposition to cultivate them, [illegible] not only be enabled, but encouraged, to devote [illegible] ir time and attention to the acquisition of those attainments, (and the Country Languages must be reckoned the foremost,) which are requisite to fit them for the discharge of the multifarious employments under Government.

His Lordship in Council will not permit himself to suppose, that the present indulgence is likely to be abused by persons applying for and obtaining admission into the College, from other motives than a sincere desire to improve and extend their knowledge of the Country Languages. In the event however of an [illegible] stance occurring to the contrary, the fact [illegible] become manifest, and a prompt and effect [illegible] be applied at the very earliest appearance of [illegible] ty of the conduct, or inattention to the p [illegible] studies, or disregard of the rules of the College [illegible] moment will be lost in withdrawing from such St [illegible] permission to remain in College, and in requirin [illegible] to rejoin their Corps.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is req [illegible] to establish such rules regarding the admissio [illegible] Military Students to the College of Fort William, under the present Regulation as His Excellency may judge necessary and proper.

The undermentioned Appointments by the Governor General in Council, recorded on the Proceedings of Government above referred to, are notified to the Army:—

Captain Weston, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistant Professor of the Arabic and Persian Languages.

Lieutenant Price, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistant Professor of Sanscrit, Bengalee and Hindoostanee Languages.

Lieutenant R. Martin, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistant to the Professor of Hindoostanee in the College of Fort William.

The Appointments to have effect from the date of the Proceedings and Orders of Government, in which they are recorded respectively.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt.
Mil. Dept.

THE FUZILEER.

No. II.

Parole PENETRATION. *Countersign* CAUTION.

IN our initial paper, we endeavoured to analize the smile with which we conceived, "THE FUZILEER," would be saluted, on its introduction to the world, and found it composed of pity, contempt, and though last, not least, curiosity, no doubt combining in different proportions according to the dispositions and opinions of the readers; That the last mentioned passion, has been in no trifling degree excited, we are perfectly aware, and have been much amused by the strenuous attempts, of some of our good friends, to strip us entirely of that veil, which was with so much candour and generosity partially withdrawn, to anticipate their wishes; let them beware, however, of the indulgence of this passion, the source of so much misery to the humane race; lest in gaining the knowledge they aspire to, they lose the amusement it is probable they may derive from our future numbers, if we are allowed to remain undisturbed: for with that bashfulness, naturally attendant on young writers, we commit our thoughts to paper, with much more ease and confidence in retirement, than when conscious our persons and actions are exposed to the public gaze.

Curiosity, is a passion inherent in the human mind, and unless curbed by discretion, is more insatiable in its appetite than any of the others though unlike them, it equally pervades the mind of the savage and the Philosopher, the infant and the sage: in the female breast it is supposed particularly to predominate, and (your pardon dear Ladies) is proved "*there*" to have first originated —What but curiosity induced our great Mother "*Eve*" to forget her sense of obedience, and led her to commit the only act, she was forbid to do, under the severest penalty which could threaten woman; Surely not the flattery of the serpent's tongue, for on this point we believe the fair sex to be infinitely less vulnerable, than the proud and mighty lords of the creation.—Ancient authors ascribe all the calamities, which have been entailed upon mankind, to the unwarrantable gratification of this passion in Pandora, who though conscious of the plagues and diseases confined within the mystick box intrusted to her charge by Jupiter, and which she was told by him waited but the raising of the lid to disseminate themselves throughout the world, was so eager, to gratify her curiosity and have a peep, that reckless of the mischief, she disobeyed his "*high behests*". Say? what feeling but the delicious titillation of this all-powerful passion, urges the prying Miss of five or fifteen, accurately to inform herself of all the little domestic secrets, whether Amatory, or Platonic, conciliatory, or otherwise, which obtain in the happy circles, who occupy in glorious ease, the inferior compartments of her father's mansion?—What is it stimulates the maiden of forty, to risk her precious person, now braving the arid blasts of a Furnace-breathing land wind, now the chilling damps of the noxious monsoon, in trudging ... house to house, good soul!! but that na... ...sitiveness of disposition by which ...dered completely unhappy, unless sa... ...y a knowledge of, and participation in, ...ransaction private or public, carried on ... neighbourhood?

... recording these few, amidst the multiplicity of observations which have occurred to us on this subject, hard as they may bear on the female community, we are, as we have before said, prepared to decide, from what we have observed since the birth of our first number, that the exclusive possession of this enviable faculty, is by no means vested in them.—In the extensive circle of our male acquaintance we can, did we wish it, point out many persons, who have been so very kind and communicative of their conjectures, regarding the authors, as to have convinced us, that every sentence, nay almost every word, has been by them carried over, and examined in the most minute manner, hoping to find a clue to "*the Trio*" by some peculiarity of expression or style—Nay, some of these most knowing bucks, have been industrious enough, to dive into all our early Essayists, a task, which from their peculiar antipathy to reading of any kind, we know, nothing but curiosity could have prompted them to enter upon, in the charitable expectation of fastening upon us the charge of plagiarism, and of discovering in the "*Fuzileer*" an "*old friend with a new face*" and in confirmation of their opinions have broadly declared (though in so vague and indifinite a style as to leave it doubtful with us, whether by it they mean more to shew the extent of their researches, than to secure to themselves correctness in their assertions by their latitude in argument) our first paper to be bodily copied, from "the Rambler" *or* "the Mirror" *or* "the Spectator" *or* "the Guardian" &c. &c. without ever reflecting that in their inability to prove their declarations by pointing out the particular paper we have copied from, they unwittingly pay us an handsome compliment.

Contempt is the offspring of Prejudice, and the idea of self-superiority, and is so variously and often so erroneously applied, that the expression of it cannot give a mind of ordinary steadiness the slightest uneasiness, unless indeed when conscious it is merited.—The Savage who has passed his life, inured to vicissitudes of climate, or extremities of labor, looks down with what he calls contempt, on the less hardy physical powers of civilized man, who in return contemns the barbarous state in which the other toils through existance—with what other feelings, but contempt? does the ignorant Mussulman, behold the more enlightened European, merely because his customs, sanction his partaking of aliment forbad by the alcoran, and again how are these two looked down on by the abstemious Bramin, who holding it sinful to shed blood, lives on vegetables, and esteems himself and cast, superior to the other tribes of man, in whom he will scarcely acknowledge a single virtue. The surly, wretched cynic Diogenes, in his tub, expressed his utter contempt of the pomp and state of the "Conqueror of Kings", before whom all nations bowed, the great Alexander—In short it is a feeling reciprocal amongst mankind, therefore that we are held in no small degree of contempt, by that most sagacious part of our readers, whose pretensions to superior knowledge and learning exist only in their *own* fancies, did not surprise us, when assured of it by some remarks, which have been so "*wisely loud*" (we wish for their sakes, with a noble author they had been "*justly mute*") as to have reached our Camp, but our determination to scribble, having been entered into, more from a wish to amuse ourselves, than to improve them, we in our modesty request them to forbear reading our future numbers, as we assure them, they never were meant for their perusal.

To those compassionate readers, who have expressed their PITY at our great hardihood, on entering the literary lists, as also for the apparent waste of time, dedicated to the composition of what they are pleased to term, our nonsense, which might have been so much more usefully employed, we return our thanks, disagreeing with them however on this point, as we conceive any thing to be better than to employ morning after morning, day after day, in the fives-court, or billiard room, in playing pools, at piquette, or rubbers at backgammon, the too common resources of many of our military Brethren, who we fear have little else, wherewith to fill up the tedious vacuum, between breakfast and tiffin: but as we are apprehensive, we have already pretty nearly exhausted the patience of our Readers and Editor, and require some little room, for the insertion of a Protest, which our friend the Ensign, differing in opinion with us, on the subject of curiosity, has insisted in publishing—we propose dedicating another paper to the discussion of misemployment of time.

PETER PEPPER,
MOMUS MUNJAL.

TO THE LADIES RESIDENT AT MADRAS.

Most beauteous and affable Dames and Damsels,

I CORIANDER CHARCOAL, Ensign, at present associated with DR. PETER PEPPER and CAPT. MOMUS MUNJAL, in the conduct of a work entitled the "*Fuzileer*," and having accepted of, because, nominated to, that part of said work, which should treat, of the fair sex, their wants, feelings and comforts, do hereby most solemnly protest, against the lines of the second number, which reflect on CURIOSITY.—Ready as I trust the Ladies, will ever find me, to shed the last drop of my blood in their defence, and willing as I profess myself to be, to go through fire and water, to serve them, I could not tamely witness, much less heartily subscribe to, so terrible a charge on this most immaculate part of the creation, as that, curiosity originated with the fair sex, and that one of their body was the means of entailing, sundry diseases, evils, &c. &c. upon mankind, because forsooth, she dared open a box given her by one Jupiter.—Trusting the Ladies will give me credit for unqualified veracity, I affirm, I did my utmost to prevent the insertion of the subjects against which I now protest, but, as the power I possess in the work exists, but in a ratio of one to two—I could not hinder my associates recording their opinions, but I insisted on my privilege of protest, and of entering my sentiments, on their proceedings—which I now do, and they are as follows. That the men are every bit as curious as the women, witness the elder Pliny—who fell a sacrifice to his curiosity, while inspecting the crater of "Mount Vesuvius"—now as I have never heard of any Lady who was so incautious as to satisfy this passion at the expence of her existence, I conclude the men are the sex most endowed with what, they have so studiously and invidiously endeavoured to palm upon the opposite one.—I am firmly of opinion, from what I have read, on the subject—that the story, about Pandora and her box, on which my associates, have raised such a superstructure, militates entirely against the doctrine they wish to establish, and that 'twas, *alone*, the curiosity of Epimetheus, that led to the opening of the mystick box.—Another memorable instance in favor of the ladies, has been handed down from the ancients, in the case of Orpheus, who descending into the lower regions, to recover his rib, Eurydice, so charmed Pluto, and bewitched the devils, with his musick, that she was restored to him, on condition that he should abstain, from looking back at her lovely countenance, as she followed him to earth.—Yet so curious, was he, that he broke the stipulation and obliged her once more to visit Hades—Breathes there the charmer, who would thus wantonly sport with the life of her dear husband if committed to her charge? Certainly not, I think, and I am sure the men have, in this instance, as in all others, spread this report, against the Ladies, to gloss over the numerous vices they know to be so predominant amongst themselves.—But the shaft of malice, we are told, falls innocuous at the foot of rectitude, and I feel convinced, the old saying is here verified, as no thinking man (and for the opinion of the rest, the Ladies need not care as it must be unimportant,) would ever commit, such a slight upon his judgement, as to assert, that the ladies are more eager after knowledge, (*curiosity*, in the strictest sense of the word) than his own sex.—All these arguments I stated to my friends, and urged them at the breakfast table, with none effect, I was determined however to assure the Ladies, I was not unmindful of their interests, as committed to my charge, and I hope this protest, will convince them of it as well as prove some sort of guide, to the Doctor and Captain, of the sentiments entertained on this subject by him, who in eternally devoting himself to them, signs himself, their most egregious admirer, and obsequious servant,

CORIANDER CHARCOAL.
Ensign ———.

From our Camp, on the South-beach,
January 9th, 1814.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS, JANUARY 17, 1814,

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 9,—H. M. Ship *Samarang*, Capt. Case, from Sydney, New South Wales, the 8th November.

Brig *Virginia*, Capt. W. Coates, from Calcutta the 17th December, and Masulipatam the 5th January.

Passengers from Masulipatam.—Mrs. Stewart and Child,—Captain Lamphier, and Lieutenant Stewart, H. M. 86th Regt.

13th, Ship *Lady Hood*, Captain J. T. Anderson from Penang, the 30th December.

Passengers—Thomas Robinson, Esq. Civil Service, and Captain Thomas Scott.

Ship *Good Hope*, Captain J. Napier, from Calcutta the 14th November, and Rangoon the 5th January.

Passenger—Mr. Belip, Country Service.

Ship *Madras Merchant*, Captain Charles Eaton, from Rangoon the 3d January.

H. M. Sloop of War Procris.

H. C. Ship *Union*, Captain Younghusband, from Bengal the 5th January.

Passenger.—Mrs Chrystie.

16th,—*Ship Matilda*, Captain John Benson, from Rangoon, the 9th January.

Passengers.—Mrs. Faure, Miss Dubier and two Children.

Snow Cawder Ramasamy, from Vizagapatam, the 10th January.

Passengers.—Mrs. Fitz Gerald, Mr. Fitz Gerald, two Soldiers, one Woman and four Children.

DEPARTURES.

13th January,—*H. M. Ship Samarang*, Captain Case.

14th,—*Ship Diana*, Captain L. Clark, for Ceylon.

CALCUTTA,—DECEMBER 22, 1813.

ARRIVALS.

December 27, (At Kedgeree,) brig *Penang*, Brown, from Penang, the 15th November.

28,—Portuguese ship Leron, Captain Peter, from Penang, the 9th November.

JAN. 1,—H. C. Ship Marchioness of Exeter, Capt. Baynes, from Colombo, 21st November.

Passengers—Mrs. S. Swettenham,—Mrs. H. F. Menzies,—Miss Jemima Ross,—Capt. Lieut. K. Swettenham, 2d Regt. Native Cavalry,—Lieut. William Menzies, 21st Native Infantry,—Lieut. E. V. Bray, H. M. 67th Regt.—Two recruits in charge of two horses,—Mrs. Eagan, and Mrs. Williams, Servants to the Ladies,—Mrs. Baird,—Mrs. ...—Mrs. Frome,—Miss H. Tolfrey,—Captain Baird, com. ... Detachment of H. M. 66th Foot.—Captain ... 66th Foot, Lieut. W. Chadwick ditto ditto ... and three Women of H. M. 66th Foot.

DEPARTURES.

December 26, ship *Helen*, Greenway ... France——Arab ship *Fyzel Curreen* ... Judda——Ditto *Nadir Shaw*, Nacoda, ...

27, Ditto *Ossmanny*, Nacoda, for M... *Abassey*, Nacoda, for Muscat——New ... Reid, for Saugor, to complete her ladi...

The licenced ship *Moira*, Kemp, f... Saugur Roads, for England, on the ... 24th instant.

The following vessels are expecte... or two.

Ship *Fleetwood*, J. Green, for Penan...

Brig *Morning Star*, W. Smart, for ... and Eastward.

It is supposed that the Honorab... *Streatham*, Captain Dale, will be dis... 15th proximo, for Amboyna.

We are informed, that orders have ... the Honorable Company's extra ship *Bat*... John Mayne, to get ready for sailing to ... direct, at the earliest practicable period, and there to complete her lading for England.

We are also informed, that the Honorable Company's ships *William Pitt*, *Moffat*, *Tottenham*, *Northumberland*, and *Sir William Pulteney*, are positively to ... dispatched on the 1st of February next.

BOMBAY,—JANUARY 1, 1814.

ARRIVALS.

December 28, Arrived Ship Forbes, Captain Robson, from Calcutta.

Ship Chabras, Captain F. Gregory, from ditto.

31st,—Ship Upton Castle, Captain H. W. Beyt... from China and Manilla.

January 1st.—Honorable Company's Cruizer Vesta Lieutenant J. Phillip, from a cruize.

DEPARTURES.

December 23, Ship Brio de Mar, Captain J. Arnes, to Cochin.

Brig Fauze Fubany, Tendal Shaik Ally, to Colombo.

29,—Ship Pomona, Captain Thomas G. Street, t... Calcutta.

30th,—Ship Delhi, Captain Thomas Meek, to Cochin.

Ship Cornwallis, Captain Robert Graham, to Bengal.

Ship Sylph, Captain J. Arthur, on a cruize.

The Glenmore, leaves this port in all next month, for Europe.

The Ganges, Captain Falconar, is expected to sail about the 10th instant for China.

CEYLON,—DECEMBER 29, 181...

ARRIVALS.

25th, Prize Ship Admiral Dru... from Penang.

...th, Brig Ann, Captain ... Ede...

DEPARTURES.

Ship Ann, Captain Ruddoch, bound for Point de Galle, and Bengal—Passengers Lt. McCarthy 66th Regt. Lt. Malcolm, 1st Ceylon Regt. Mrs. Malcolm and child, Mrs. Bletterman, Mrs. Bennezett, Ensign Swayne 66th Regt. Surgeon Barry 25th L. D. and a Detachment of the 66th Regiment.

POINT DE GALLE.

ARRIVAL.

25th, Ship Ann, Captain T. Ruddoch, from Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

December 25, Ship Indian Oak, Captain J. A. Edwin, for Bengal.

PENANG,—DECEMBER 4, 1813.

ARRIVALS

Nov. 28, Ship Phillipe, G. Nicholls, from China, passengers Mr. Sumalete, Lieutenant Hughes and Mr. Gibson.

30, H. C. C. Thetis, Capt. G. J. Hepburn, from Quedah.

DECEMBER 18, 1813.

On Wednesday morning, His Majesty's ship Owen Glendower, B. Hodgson, Esq. Captain, arrived in the harbour, from China and Malacca, giving convoy to the Solimany, Captain Suxpitch; Lord Castlereagh, Captain Laing; and Lowe... Family, Captain Seton.

Passengers per ... Newton ... Bombay ...

On her proceeds Major Farquhar, Resident and commandant of Malacca, and Mr. Deputy Commissary Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Edward Hall, three Misses Robinson, and Master Hall.

The James Drummond, Captain Gardner, had arrived in China, previous to the departure of the above Ships.

DECEMBER 25, 1813.

On Saturday last the brig Tay, Captain Forster, from Mani[illegible] left 21st Nov. and the Amelia, Captain Read, from M[illegible]cca arrived in the harbour.

The [illegible] and Margaret, Captain Snowball, arrived on Monday, from Sourabaya, left 31st October.

Also the Portuguese ship Angelica, Captain de Silva, from Macao the 1st Instant—Malacca 16th.

DEPARTURES.

DECEMBER 4, 1813.

Nov. 27, Ship Providence, A. Barclay, for China.
Do. 30, Ship Mysore, F. Smith, for Bengal.
Do Argo, J. Mackay, for ditto.
Dec. 3, Ship Phillipe, Geo. Nicholl, for Bengal.

DECEMBER 25, 1813.

On Sunday last, the H. C. ship Nearchus, Charles Court, Esq. Captain, with the Eugenia, Captain Scott, quitted the harbour for Bengal; on the latter, Major Farquhar, and Mr. Robinson and family, proceeded as passengers.

His Majesty's ship Owen Glendower, B. Hodgson, Esq. Captain, giving convoy to the Solimany, Castlereagh, and Lowajee Family, sailed for Bombay, on Thursday morning last.

The Tay, for Pedier, and Amelia, for Bengal, also sailed on Thursday.

We are concerned to inform our Readers of the loss of the Brig *Lady Rollo*, Captain Pringle, of Calcutta, on the 13th ultimo; she struck on a shoal situated in lat. 7° 45 S. and about 40 miles S. E. by E. distant of Flores' Head, and after some hours, during which unsuccessful attempts were made to get her off, she bilged, and was totally lost, with the whole of her cargo.

We have however the satisfaction of stating, that no one on board perished.—The Commander, Supercargo (Mr. Sinclair,) Officers and Crew, in all 38 persons, saved themselves in the boats of the vessel, and made for Bima, where they arrived about the 20th ultimo.

It appears that they were not received by the Rajah of that place with all the hospitality which their distress entitled them to claim. He refused to afford them any assistance, and they owed the means of quitting Bima to the friendly aid of a Chinese, who furnished them for that purpose with a Prow, in which they arrived at the Port of Bisuki in the night of the 12th instant.

JAVA GAZETTE,—OCTOBER 16, 1813.

DEPARTURES.

On Th[illegible] morning, the Honorable Company's Extra shi[illegible] Eldon, Captain Cowles, and William Cap[illegible]tler, sailed for England.

[illegible]assengers per Lord Eldon.

[illegible]iss Raffles,—Captain Flint, R. N.—[illegible]ons, H. M. 22d Dragoons,—Lieutenant [illegible]stablishment,—Lieutenant Robertson, [illegible]giment,—Lieutenant Waters, H. M. [illegible]Stamford, C. R. Flint.

[illegible]engers per William Pitt.

[illegible]l,—Mr. Kelly, late a Lieutenant in [illegible]nt.

[illegible] COURIER.

Tuesday, January 18, 1814.

We understand, that a Branch of the Highland Society of London, was instituted at the Government Gardens, on New Year's Day, under the Auspices of His Excellency the Governor—and when we consider the Laudable Objects of this Institution, we are persuaded that ev[illegible] Caledonian under this Presidency, wi[illegible] forward with his Support, to enable the Society successfully to accomplish the various and important objects for which it was constituted.

Among the articles of Shipping Intelligence, our Readers will perceive, that several vessels have arrived at Madras, since our last.—We have not yet been able to obtain any particular information of the recent state of the Colony of New South Wales; but we have reason to believe, that it was quiet and flourishing, when the *Samarang* took her departure. The *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, *Union* and *Wellington*, it is expected, will be dispatched in the course of the present week, under convoy of H. M. Ship [illegible]oris, [illegible]d will join, at St. Helena, the Ships [illegible] lately proceeded thither direct from Bengal.

Our Masonic Readers will be happy to learn, that an Union has taken place in Calcutta, between those who should never have been severed—and that all the Lodges have sealed their new fraternal convention by joining in the worship of the Great Architect of the Universe on St. John's Day.—The "distinction without a difference."—The disputes between the Guelphs and the [illegible] [illegible]rust, be now wholly [illegible] auspices of the [illegible] Bengal, [illegible]nd-

On Monday the 10th instant, The Hon'ble James Strange Esq. Member of Council at this Presidency, gave an elegant Ball and Supper to the principal part of the Society of Madras. The Ball was opened by Mr. Strange and Mrs. Blacker, (to whom it is understood the entertainment was given, on the occasion of her recent marriage,)—and the dance continued with spirit until the hour of Supper.—The dancing was afterwards renewed, and continued until 3 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, long after our last paper had gone to Press.

We do not remember to have experienced, more delightful weather than the present, at the like season of the year, during our long residence at Madras—The nights, mornings and evenings are really cold; and even in the day time, a constant cool breeze, moderates the temperature occasioned by the Sun, and renders the present *climate* exceedingly agreeable. The crops throughout the Country, we are happy to learn, are highly favorable, and some have already been reaped.

It appears that another shock of an Earthquake has been felt at Calcutta—and that a similar Phenomenon has been experienced at Berhampore on the 23d ultimo.

A splendid Ball and Supper will be given this evening by His Excellency the Governor to the Society of this Settlement, in celebration of the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth day.

Our publication of this day contains an interesting report of the Board of Superintendance for the College of Fort St. George, containing the result of the Second Examination for the year 1813, of the Students attached to that Institution. We are persuaded, that the progress made by so many of the Junior Civil Servants of this Establishment, in acquiring a correct knowledge of the vernacular languages of this part of Asia, is calculated to produce infinite advantage to the Government, and incalculable benefits to the governed.

We learn from the *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th instant, that no further intelligence from Europe had reached that presidency; but that the Mornington Cruiser was hourly expected.—From the *Bombay Courier* of the 1st instant, we collect that the intelligence which was recently brought by private letters from Bussorah, and with which we have been comforting ourselves on this side of India, "must certainly be considered as very doubtful,"—and the Editor hopes, "that he had expressed himself, as merely detailing the reports, as they reached him, and not by any means implying that they should be entitled to much credit" We certainly did not consider the intelligence brought by the Pomona as entitled to implicit belief; because, it was not cloathed with any public or authentic *character*: but we certainly were led to conclude, that the letters which had been received at Bombay, were from "persons of great respectability, who would not have hastily stated the information." The Editor of the *Bombay Courier*, generally more moderate and less sanguine than his intelligent contemporary, assured us, in the Courier of the 25th ult. that altho' he could not publish the particul[illegible] which had reached Bombay, "with [illegible] confidence which he should have felt in giving Extracts from printed documents, he was satisfied that they had sufficiently the appearance of truth to be entitled to much consideration"—In his last paper however, he tells us, that altho' [illegible]thing has reached Bombay, which could [illegible]ither to contradict or confirm the particulars alluded to—these particulars "must be considered as very doubtful!"

The Writer of the letter, to which the Indian World is indebted for the fact of Bonaparte having returned to Paris, is described in the last *Bombay Courier*, as "a Personage well known at Bombay, and whose appearance at some of the gay parties which were given a few months ago, was very striking and magnificent." and the Editor then adds—"Our Readers will therefore be perfectly enabled to appreciate the value of this piece of intelligence which we are certainly entitled to say, has come from very *high* authority." Now we l[illegible]ment, that altho' we are among the most anxious and most admiring readers of the *Bombay Courier*, we have not the power of forming any judgement on the authority in question, for we have no means of ascertaining the *Personage* from whom it proceeded. We presume however, from the tenor of the article, on which we have remarked, that the intelligence by the Pomona is not generally credited at Bombay, altho' our respectable correspondent at that Presidency, who furnished us with an extract of the letter in question, and which was submitted to our readers, has not given us any reason to suppose, that the letter was not entitled to every consideration.

BENGAL HURKARU.

JANUARY 1, 1814.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

Monday last being the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, as had been previously arranged, the different Masonic bodies in Calcutta assembled at half after eight in the morning, at Moore's rooms, whence they marched in grand Procession to the New Church to attend divine service. The Procession on this occasion was more splendid than any of late years witnessed in this city; the number of Brethren composing it might probably exceed three the decorations hundred, and when to the magnificence displayed the mind conjoined the philanthrophic sentiments which are known to form the basis of this ancient and honourable Society, sensations naturally arose in the breast of the spectator which our feeble pen is very inadequate to describe.

Lodge Moira, Freedom and Fidelity, being the latest institution of this description in Calcutta, according to immemorial usage led the Procession, at the head of which marched the band of H. M. 24th Regiment; next followed the brethren of *Lodge Industry and Perseverance*, and then those belonging to *Lodge Star in East*, succeeded by the most Worshipful The Grand Lodge, adorned with all their honours, and decorated in the several orders of Masonry and the distinguishing badges of the different Lodges. At a short distance behind the Grand Lodge, so as to place the Grand Officers directly in the center, followed the Lodges working under what we understand to be termed the '*Ancient Dispensation*,' and who on the present occasion it gave us much pleasure, to remark had laid aside all those groundless distinctions, which so long have separated a large portion of the Craft from the true standard of Masonry. For united in one firm bond with their brethren, they cheerfully proceeded to the Temple of the Great Architect of the Universe, to offer there as members of one undivided social institution, their gratitude and praises to him their Creator. Upon arriving at the foot of the great Stair leading to the eastern portico of the Church, the brethren of *Lodge Moira* halted, standing uncovered and faced inwards and left a passage for the Grand Lodge and Senior Lodges to pass through in following order.

Brother Wodsworth Grand Tyler.
Brother Robertson,
Bearing the Holy Bible, Square and Compass, on a blue velvet cushion, trimmed with Gold.
Brother Lindsay, Grand Sword bearer.
A. Seton, Esq. Acting Grand Master in India,
Sir William Keir, Deputy ditto ditto,
supported by
H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. and Commodore John Hayes, Senior and Junior Wardens,
followed by
The Brethren Taylor, and Alexander, the Grand Secretary and Treasurer,
all superbly clothed in rich sashes, exhibiting their different offices of Mazarine blue, trimmed with gold, bearing black rods in their hands.

The Lodge of *Star in the East* borne by a Master Mason on a red velvet cushion.

Brother W. C. Blaquiere, Worshipful Master,
supported by
Brothers Birch and Hampton, the Senior and Junior Wardens.
followed by
The past Master and the rest of the Brethren.

Lodge *Industry and Perseverance*.
Brother Dring, W. M.
supported by
Brothers Lawson and Angus, the [illegible]
Wardens of the [illegible]
followed [illegible]
The Brethren [illegible]

Lodge Moira Freedom and Fidelity borne by Brother Berkhoff, a Master Mason, on a velvet cushion of Mazarine blue, richly embroidered.
Brother Doyle, the Worshipful Acting Master of the Lodge,
supported by
Brothers McMahon and Canning, Acting Senior and Junior Wardens,
followed by
The past Master, Brother Tytler, and the Brethren two and two.

The Ancient Lodges, *True Friendship Lodge Humility with Fortitude*, and *The Marine Lodge*, which closed the Procession.

The Lodges were easily distinguished by their different badges, which were throughout splendid and magnificent, particularly those of *Lodge Moira*; the entered apprentices and fellow craft of which were decorated with a ribbon of shamrock green, upon which were embroidered the words *Freedom and Fidelity*, with a cypher expressing the rank which the revered Patron of the art the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, holds in the *craft* in India.

The Master Masons wore sashes of mazarine blue, with a Star in the center of five points, containing the five letters MOIRA, richly embroidered and surmounted with the words *Freedom and Fidelity*, in silver.

The Church was crowded to excess, an excellent Sermon was preached by the Reverend Dr. Ward, the Grand Chaplain, who took his text from the 15th Chapter of St. John, verse 17th —'These things I command you, that ye love one another.' The Procession returned in the same order.

In the evening, *The Lodge Moira, Freedom and Fidelity*, with a numerous party of friends, sat down to dinner at Moore's rooms, where the evening was passed with the utmost conviviality, harmony and brotherly love. The health of the Royal and August Patron of Masonry in England, with that of his illustrious friend the Grand Patron of Masonry in the East, and most Worshipful Grand Master in India, were drank with enthusiasm, as was also that of the amiable and distinguished Grand Patronness of the order in this country. We had likewise the pleasure to observe with what ardour the brethren united to shew their respect and regard to the most worthy brother the gallant General Gillespie, whose health was drunk with repeated plaudits, and also the health of the acting and deputy Grand Masters, &c. &c. The Lodges *True Friendship*, and the *Marine Lodge*, dined in adjacent apartments, and passed the evening with equal conviviality, as did the other Lodges of Calcutta in their respective Lodge rooms.

We have the pleasure to annex the following song, composed and sung by a Brother Mason at *Moira Lodge*.

WRITTEN FOR, AND SUNG

AT THE MOIRA LODGE, ON ST. JOHN'S DAY,

Tune—"The Prince and Old England for ever."

1

HAIL! hail! to the day, with all reverence profound,
Which brings recollection so dear;
May true brotherly love and affection abound,
And mirth and good humour appear;
Then let us rejoice, may each Mason on earth
Be proud of the Auspicious day,
Which gave the blest Patron of Masonry birth,
And destined it ne'er to decay.!

CHORUS.

Then push round the bottle, replenish the bowl,
And let's pledge to Masonical laws;
While ev'ry true Mason with heart and with soul,
Shall rejoice in Philanthrophy's cause!

2

May Benevolence live in the heart of each brother,
An Honor to Peasant and King;
May compassionate tears, for the woes of another,
Flow pure from Philanthrophy's spring.
While our actions ensure us each envied applause,
And crown us with Masonic fame;
Can "*That Lodge*" ever fail in *Humanity's* cause,
Which bears so illustrious a name?

CHORUS.

Then push round the bottle, our joy let's evince,
Exulting with pleasure and pride;
That "MOIRA," the boast of his Country and Prince,
Is our *Patron!* our *Brother!* our *Guide!*

3.

Be his name then our *compass*, our *rule* and our guide,
A charm on each *trying* occasion;
Then Hail it with gratitude; Hail it with pride,
Let it e'er be the boast of a Mason.
May it ever instruct us, each day that we live,
To relieve the distress of a Brother:
For what in this life, can such ectasy give,
As to plead for the woes of another?

CHORUS.

Then fill up your glasses, nor let the wine stand,
In our Patron what virtues combin'd;
Then shall not our hearts, with true rapture expand,
When we pledge to the FRIEND OF MANKIND!

4.

May each social delight to our meeting's add zest,
And mirth and good humour be blended,
May the *heart* prompt the *hand* to relieve the distrest,
And Charity ne'er be suspe[illegible];
Each benevelent act, shall [illegible]
With sweet and spontar[illegible]
Our reward for the virt[illegible]
We'll receive on our [illegible]

Then push round [illegible]
Let's welcom[illegible]
May Masonry [illegible]
'Tis "An [illegible]

The ent[illegible] the Coun[illegible] sonic L[illegible] was fi[illegible] ately [illegible] Thi[illegible] [illegible]

INDIA GAZETTE.

DECEMBER 27, 1813.

The Lahore ukhbars received since our last, communicate nothing worthy of notice, except in so far as they discredit the previous rumours relative to the supposed disgrace and imprisonment of Futteh Khan, the Vizier of Cabul,—who is now represented as marching from that capital, at the head of an army, with which he had arrived at Khelaulabad.

Runjeet Sing was still on the banks of the Jhelum, where he had been joined by Futteh Sing, one of his principal sirdars, whom he talked of detaching against Mooltan.

The camp of Mulhar Rao Holkar, at the date of the last accounts, was at Rampoorah.

The newspapers from that part of Hindostan, notice some complaints of violence committed on Holkar's territory, by a body of troops in the Peishwa's service, which had marched from Poonah against the Pindarrees; but they contain no other public intelligence.

THE MIRROR.

DECEMBER 29, 1813.

A slight shock of an Earthquake was felt on Monday evening at the Presidency and neighbourhood. The motion was nearly from North to South, but did not continue long enough to attract very general attention.

Extract of a Letter from Berhampore, dated 19th December, 1813.

"We have lately been visited here by two Earthquakes, in about 25 minutes past 12 o'clock A. M. of the 23d ultimo, a very severe shock but of short duration; and the other shock on the 12th instant, at about 20 minutes past 4 in the evening, which was not so severe as the first but of longer continuance.

"The weather continues extremely mild, without a shower since the breaking up of the rains."

BOMBAY COURIER.

JANUARY 1, 1814.

The several particulars which our private letters from Bussora enabled us to lay before our Readers last week, must certainly be considered as very doubtful. We hope that we expressed ourselves as merely detailing the reports as they reached us, and not, by any means, implying that they should be received as entitled to much credit. Nothing has since reached the Presidency which can serve either to contradict or confirm them. It may be proper, however, to mention that one letter which has been received states positively that the combined Armies had had an engagement with the French, in which the latter were defeated. The writer of this letter is a personage very well known at Bombay, and whose appearance at some of the gay parties, which were given a few months ago, was very striking and magnificent. Our Readers will therefore be perfectly enabled to appreciate the value of this piece of intelligence, which we are certainly entitled to say has come from very *high* authority.

We are most happy to state, that the latest accounts from the Guzzerat are favorable; and that the dreadful fever which has had such serious effects on the native population is gradually disappearing.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

JANUARY 5, 1814.

Notwithstanding our hopes to the contrary we are again compelled to inform our readers that no further intelligence from Europe has reached us since our last, the Mornington Cruizer however is still anxiously looked for.

We understand that His Majesty's Ship Baracouta will proceed to Sea on the 9th of this month and afford convoy to such of the Trade as may be destined to proceed to the Lat. of Point de Galle.

BOMBAY RACES.

The Bombay Races for 1814 commenced on the 3d of this month, & from the handsome sum which has usual been subscribed by a liberal community and the respectable assemblage at the Booth on the Evening of Monday last, the [illegible] off with its accustomed [illegible] ture which distinguishes [illegible] all others; and that [illegible] not having, we are [illegible] ven in the shape of [illegible] been won, and [illegible] es the Bombay [illegible] experienced, [illegible] ourage the [illegible] thence to [illegible] Animal, [illegible] ar, too [illegible] eed in [illegible] ve. [illegible] en [illegible]

Colonel Atkin's B. A. C. Curroo 4 Years 1.
Captain Fredericks G. A. C. Shahin Ditto 2.

The time not taken—won easy by Curroo. Morven was entered at the Post but the Gentleman who started the Horses not knowing that a third had entered, gave the word at the appointed period, and Morven, fortunately for Curroo, was thrown out.

The Bombay Subscription Plate of 100 Rupees each, with £. 100 from the Fund for all Horses, weight for age—Byculiah Standard, Heats 2 miles.

	Years,		
Captain Delamott's, B. A. H. Pioneer.	5.	2	3
Mr. Lukins, B. A. H. Ploughboy.	4.	1	1
Mr. Stewart's, G. A. C. Morven.	4.	4	4
Capt. Fredericks, G. A. H. Stickto it aged.		3	2
The 1st Heat run in	4	13	
The 2d Ditto in	5	21	

A most interesting Race—Pioneer run off at score and kept the lead for the first Mile by near distance, closely followed by Morven—when Ploughboy came up in capital style and in high wind which he kept up to the end of the race, pushed hard by Stick to it who shewed such extraordinary powers in the last half Mile in regaining his lost ground, that every prospect was entertained of his wining the 2d heat.

The second Heat commenced like the first, but Stick to it having exchanged his rider for a better, made more of the last half mile than in the first Heat, and had he not swerved between the distance and winning Posts, it is thought that his age and strength would have prevailed over Ploughboy's Youth. We should like to see a Match of a three mile Heat between these two Horses—great sport expected on Thursday for Forbes's Annual Cup.

Prince of Wales' Island Gazette.

DECEMBER 4, 1813.

SUPREME COURT.

On Thursday last, the Second Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, was held at the Court House, George Town, before

The Hon. WILLIAM PETRIE, Esq. Governor.
The Hon. Sir EDMOND STANLEY, Kt Recorder.
and
The Hon. W. E. PHILLIPS, Esquire.
The Hon. J. J. ERSKINE, Esquire, absent from indisposition.

The Court being opened, the following Gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Inquest:

DAVID BROWN, Esq. Foreman,

J. Baird,	H. D. Forbes,
N. Bacon,	J. Macarthy,
J. Carnegy,	R. Manington,
P. Carnegy,	J. Ogilvie,
J. Dunbar,	J. L. Phiops,
J. Drossey,	D. J. Vandockum, Esqrs.

The Hon. the Recorder, having addressed the Grand Jurors in a most appropriate speech, wherein he ably set forth the nature of crime to be exhibited against the several delinquents, they retired and speedily found a Bill against some people said to have committed murder on the body of a Chinese, & maiming a Chooliah, man—when the Petit Jury, after a patient and truly honorable investigation, gave verdict; *not guilty*.

DECEMBER 18, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort Cornwallis, 16th December, 1813.

In consideration of the duties which have been heretofore and are still performed by Major Farquhar, the Commandant at Malacca, who holds, with the Military command of the garrison, the control over the Civil Establishments generally, the Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that Major Farquhar, shall in future, while holding his present situation, be designated and appointed "Resident and Commandant at Malacca."

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. A. CLUBLEY,
SEC. TO GOVT.

We are concerned to notice the death of J. W. Roberts, Esq. Second in the Hon. Company's Select Committee, in China,—on the 24th November 1813, after a long and most trying illness.

DECEMBER 25.

During last week, accounts were received from China, said to have been brought from Lisbon by a brig, of date the 10th of June, contained in some Portuguese Gazettes, wherein it is mentioned that Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, with his squadron, had made a descent at Norfolk Town, set fire to the place, destroyed the town, burnt two Frigates on the stocks, and captured another, that was lying in the harbour; and that he had proceeded to New York, for the same purpose.

MASONIC.

At a meeting of the Neptune Lodge, No. 344, held on Wednesday last, for the purpose of choosing their Office Bearers, for the ensuing year, the following Brethren were elected, viz.

W.·. James [illegible]sens,—Master,
W.·. George Alexander,—Senior Warden,
W.·. John [illegible]owkson,—Junior Warden,
W.·. John [illegible]odyk,—Past Master,
B. Patrick Carnegy,—Treasurer,
B. John Drossy,—Secretary,
B. D. J. Vandockum,—Senior Deacon,
B. [illegible]lliam Sartorius,—Junior Deacon,
[illegible] Andrews,—Tyler.

Account of Polish Prussia, part of the present seat of war from Malte Brun's late picture of Poland.

Western Prussia, in which are comprized the cities of Dantzic and Thorn, as well as the district of the Netze, according to the cadastre of 1804, contained an extent of sixteen hundred square leagues of twenty-five to the degree, and a population of 817,000 inhabitants, amongst which were several thousands of new settlers, chiefly emigrants from the kingdom of Wirtemberg. The soil is various: a dry sterile sand covers the heights which are to the west of the Vistula, on the side of Pomerania; this was formerly the great desert of Waldaw, a tract or land which is now peopled. Along the banks of the rivers, particularly the Vistula and the Netzo; is found a black, rich, moist, slimy soil, covered with corn and grass, and entirely free from wood. The islands and the low lands, formerly marches, but now drained and in part surrounded with dykes, are known by the name of the Werders. The fertility of this little Delta of the Vistula is prodigious for so northerly a climate. The worst corn harvests return twelve per cent the best thirty, and beyond that. The peasants of the Werders enjoy civil liberty under the protection of the King of the neighbouring cities. On the right bank of the Vistula, and on the side of Eastern Prussia, the soil is of a thick clay nature, the country abounding with lakes, or covered with immense forests. Oaks grow here to an enormous size, yet none are found equal to those which the Teutonic knights made use of as redoubts and fortifications, as Eneas Sylvius relates in his History. A Prussian author of the 17th century saw an oak, the trunk * of which was twenty-seven ells in circumference. The Prussian engineers have lately discovered in Western Prussia more than three millions of acres of woods and forests.

In the interior of this province yellow amber is found in the beds or pit coal; the fields are strewn with fragments of granite and stones of similar nature.

We have been able to ascertain from authentic accounts a table of the different productions of this province; taking one year with another, the harvest amounts to 9,430 *wispel* of wheat, (the *wispel* contains twenty-four bushels; 14,300 wispel of rye; 68,400 wispel of barley; 64,530 of oats; 4,700 of peas; 13,330 of buck-weat; flax, tobacco, apples, and other fruits, form also a considerable object. The account of domestic animals in 1801 was as follows; 195,295 horses; 413,364 horned cattle; 906,671 sheep; 305,335 hogs; here were also 41,542 bee hives; cloth, hose, hats, linens, leather, and potash, were manufactured to the value of more than two millions of crowns.

The soil of Eastern Prussia is of more uniform fertility, but the climate is much more rigorous than that of Western Prussia. They cultivate, however, all sorts of grain, as well as maize, millet, flax, hemp, and madder. The culture of potatoes is carried to as great an extent in Estern Prussia as in Ireland, and this production serves as the principal food to the greatest part of the inhabitants. The forests are very extensive, and abound with timber for building and fire wood. They gather the *kermes*, here called Russian cochineal. It is estimated that there is to every square mile, one with the other, 4,821 acres of wood, which to an extent of 703 square leagues, gives a total of about 3,400,000 acres. Bears and other wild beasts, common to Poland, abound also here. The fishery is of great importance, both on the coasts of Baltic, on the two gulphs of fresh water called the *Frisck Haff*, and the *Curisck Haff*, as well as in the almost innumerable lakes, which jointly with the forests, give the country an aspect of an agreeable variety. On the southern angle of ancient Prussian Lithuania more than two hundred lakes are found in a radius of twenty leagues; those of Mauer and Spirding are the largest.

With regard to the breeding of black cattle, Eastern Prussia certainly yields to Western, with the exception of horses; in 1802 they reckoned but 302,965 head of horned cattle, and 576,535 sheep; but they had 421,350 hogs; for the hog is the domestic animal which the Lithuanians, who inhabit the most easterly part of Purssia, rear in preference. The hives of bees amounted to 26,009, besides this, the woods and forests swarm with these useful insects, and these wild bees yield the purest honey, and the whitest wax.

According to the same returns, there were 384,652 horses; they are distinguished by three different breeds; the one is, that of Poland and the Gkraine; another, that which has derived its origin from the German, Danish and chiefly Westphalian horses, which the knights of the Teutonic Order brought with them into Prussia; the horses of the first of *these* breeds are more lively and *active*, but not so sure footed as the others; the third sort is small, short and thick jointed, but very active and capable of enduring great fatigue; they look on this as a remnant of the indigenous breed of the country, common to Prussia, Lithuania, and even to Scandinavia.

There were several royal studs formerly in Eastern Prussia, but since the draining of the marshes of Stallupahnen, they have collected them all into that quarter, which is by no means favorable to them, on account of the humidity of the soil. This district of royal studs, or breeding district, called the *Stutamt*, of which *Trackeh-men* is the chief place, is an establishment perhaps unequalled in Europe, both for its extent and magnificence; but it would be much more beneficial to the cultivators, if it were divided into many sections over the whole extent of the country.

Eastern Prussia is, in fact, the only country in Europe which possesses in abundance that curious substance, the origin of which, naturalists have not yet been able to discover, and to which they have improperly given the name of *Yellow Amber*.

Amber bore an immense price with the ancients; they valued it far above gold, or the most precious stones. The Phœnicians were the first who penetrated into different seas of the north to discover this substance; it appears, however, that they reached no further than the Danish coasts. But in the time of Pliny, the Estiens, who inhabited the maritime countries from the Vistula to the gulf of Finland carried even as far as the banks of the Rhine the substance named yellow amber, which they called *glas*, a Gothic term, which denoted a glossy and shining substance.

Amber is at present much less in vogue. Yet still at Dantzick, Stolp in Pomerania, and Konigsberg in Prussia, several little trinkets are made of it; scented powders, an acid spirit, and chiefly a fine oil which is used for varnish. The Danes and Italians export the amber in a great measure in a rough state, and profit by the workmanship. The produce of their industry in this way is chiefly disposed of in Turkey; the oil and the spirits excepted.

The quantity of amber found in Prussia is estimated at 200 tons a year, &, as it is a royal comm[illegible] the king derives from it a revenue of from 7[illegible],000 franks.

The extent of the part of the country from whence the amber is actually taken, is about eight leagues in length from Pillau to a little beyond Palmaixen; it is chiefly the strong north and north westerly gales which throw it upon the beach; but at present they sometimes find it in the small hillocks and sand-hills near the sea, in regular starts, which they work as they would a mine. Amber is also found in the interior of the country, but the pieces are very small, and the quantity but trifling. As an article of commerce amber is divided into five classes; pieces of three ounce weight are sold seperately, the rest is sold by the few. The price varies from twenty to two hundred and thirty-four rix dollars the run.

The population of Eastern Prussia in 1804 amounted to a total of 964,927 souls, of which number [illegible]0,000 occupied the towns and cities; full one-third of this population is composed of Poles and Lithuanians. A vast many new settlers have lately been encouraged to settle there, Swiss, French, emigrants from the Palatinate and the Bishopric of Salzburg.

In 1803 the value of the produce of the manufactures &c. for the department of Konigsberg, amounted to a total of 1,542,799 crowns. They consisted chiefly of stuffs, linens, woollen cloths, some few silks, iron and copper work, glass, tanneries, and gun-powder.

This hasty sketch sufficiently proves how correct the Polish writers were when they counted Prussia as one of the finest parts of Poland. But the real value and the extreme importance of this country, for the people who inhabit the banks of the Vistula, arises chiefly from its position, which makes it the natural opening for the production of all Poland, properly so called, and also for Lithuania. This circumstance forms so intimate a connection between Prussia and Poland, that it is not easy to conceive how these two countries could ever thrive without being under the same government.

The following are the most recent published details on the commerce of the ports of Prussia. Memel possesses 25 vessels of its own, and annually receives 607 foreign vessels, sometimes as many as 800. Elbing has had entries of 458, and has 22 of her own, without reckoning 40 coasters. Konigsberg fitted out for sea 49 vessels, while 1,421 arrived there and at Pillau; in this number those which trade to Elbing are included, in 1804, 1,874 vessels were entered at Dantzic, and 1906 cleared out, the city owns 95. The exportation varies at present between 25 and 30 millions. The result of these details, given in a German work of a recent date, appears much inferior to those which Coxe has given to us in his second tour; a circumstance which would imply a diminution in the exportations.

Be that however as it may, the ports of Prussia are the natural openings of the greatest part of Poland. What we have already said is sufficient to prove how great and irreparable was the fault which the Poles committed in the fifteenth century, in neglecting to conquer all these countries and unite them more intimately with Poland. They fancied they had done sufficient to bring West Prussia into s[illegible] with Dantzic, and in compelling Duke Alb[illegible] em a vain and useless homage for East Pruss[illegible] had more than one opportunity of humbling [illegible], who [illegible] terwards took up arms against t[illegible] ge [illegible] that time to recognize Prussia as a[illegible] dant state, they began to reflect u[illegible] the Poles, full of vanity, and acc[illegible] their neighbours, always made a j[illegible] which threatened them on the side [illegible]

* Harthnock; Dissert, de Regne Prussia.

JAVA GAZETTE,—OCTO[illegible]

Yesterday evening the [illegible] Regime[illegible] tavia and its envi[illegible] Laanhof with a mag[illegible] given by the hosp[illegible] charming spot, to th[illegible] nant Governor and the Lady Governess, the occasion of their approaching depart for the eastward.

A considerable number of Tickets had been issued in the course of the week, and all fashion and beauty in the Batavian world we[illegible] summoned to the festive scene. The natu[illegible] beauty of the grounds at Laanhof was heigh[illegible] tened by the brilliancy of the illuminations which were tastefully arranged. The hours of Evening flew rapidly along in the amusements of dancing, music, and cards, till th[illegible] votaries of these pleasures retired to those o[illegible] the social board, [illegible] was covered with all that luxury coul[illegible] decorated with more than usual [illegible] an early hou[illegible] this morning t[illegible] ous Guests began [illegible] depart, highly pleased with their friendly ho[illegible] and his splendid entertainment.

☞ See Supplement.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 15th current, at St. Mary's Church, James A. Casamaijor, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Patterson, second daughter of Colonel Patterson, late of H. M. 22d Dragoons.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday evening the 12th instant Kenneth, the infant son of William Mackenzie, Esq aged eleven months and nineteen days.

On Sunday the 16th instant, at the house of Lieutenant Patullo, of the Body Guard, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. D. Baillie, of the 8th Regt. Light Cavalry.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.—On the 23d instant, by the Revd. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. William Francis Lovet, to Miss Ann Phillips.

BIRTHS.—On Friday, Mrs. W. Ede, of a daughter.

On Thursday last, the 23d instant, Mrs. T. Jones, of a Son.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. R. Wallace, of a Daughter.

At Meerut, on the 2d Novemb[illegible]r, the Lad[illegible] Lieu[illegible] William James, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Marshall, of a Daughter.

At the same place, on the 6th of November, the Lady of Lieut. James Rainey, of the 7th Regt. Native Cavalry, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday the 15th instant, at the Insane Hospital, Mr. Le Vasseur, a French gentleman.

At Sea, on the 20th Nov. last, on board the Ship Juliana, Captain B. F. Cauty; he has left a widow and three children to lament his loss.

At Delhi, on the 25th ultimo, after a short illness of four days, in the 20th year of her age, Mrs. Babonau, the wife of Mr. Henry Babonau, Junior; an amiable young woman, sincerely and deservedly lamented by her disconsolate husband, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Geregon on the 30th ultimo the Lady of Lieut. and Adjt. Ward, H. M [illegible] Regiment of a Son.

DEATHS.—On board of [illegible] 's ship Carnv[illegible] off Goa, Captain Willia[illegible] 65th Regiment [illegible] knew him; in [illegible] Gentleman [illegible] rosity [illegible]

LETCHUM, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, SECO[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1814.

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM A PAMPHLET ENTITLED "HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MEN" FOR THE YEAR 1812.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE STATE OF PARTIES.

(Continued from our last.)

2. The Opposition.

Few political parties have presented a larger aggregate of talents and reputation, than was united in the late ministry at its first formation. The yet unbroken strength of the Whigs had been reinforced by a large body of the most respectable among their ancient opponents. Even those who dreaded the tendency of their measures, presumed not to doubt, that they would be ably and vigorously pursued. The fact, however, is, no ministry ever exhibited more manifest symptoms of imbecility; and scarcely could the most ardent of its votaries assert, that any thing had been done corresponding to their high expectations. We are at a loss to account fully for a deficiency so remarkable. There was a want of union and coherence between the different parts; a want of some acknowledged chief to give an impulse to the whole. Talents acting in opposite directions, neutralised each other, and weakness was the result. There was a peculiar infelicity in the selection of the persons, who were appointed to fill the ... most important departments—those of finance and of war. Lord Henry Petty was a young man of considerable promise; and, in his studies, which he had just completed, had made some figure; so that, if allowed to proceed in the regular course, he might have risen to a respectable rank among modern statesmen. Unfortunately, it happened that he was precisely of the age at which Pitt had made his first ...on to power hence it was immediately concluded, ... Pitt, in spite of his youth, had become a ...ister, Lord Henry Petty, because of his youth, ...ome the same. He was at once installed ...or of the Exchequer, and left, unaided, to ..., for the immense wants of the nation. He ...ed to be entirely distitute of resources. Two plans of taxation, the refuge of the port folio of his predecessor, were brought forward, and immediately abandon- and he was compelled to have recourse to a mere ...ntage on some former branches. The choice of ...inister was still more unfortunate. The ar...nts for national defence, formed an object ...s then viewed with an interest that absorbed ...ner.—These arrangements were entrusted to ...ndham, a character truly singular; possessing ...und of wit and genius; one of the first scholars ... gentlemen of the age; yet a man in whom all ...e qualities were rendered worse than useless, ...tain way-ward disposition, with which they ...yed. This temper displayed itself chiefly in ... ...m propensity to adopt that opinion upon every subject, which was most directly opposite to the general sentiment. Doubtless, when a high point of right is to be maintained, to know how to brave public opinion must often be the first duty of a statesman. But to oppose any plan, merely because it is approved by every one else, is absurd; more likely to lead to a wrong than to a right course; and certainly ruinous to the credit of him, who ventures to indulge such a propensity. Mr. Fox, from whose judgment better might have been expected, instead of endeavouring as Mr. Pitt had done, to restrain these aberrations, only employed the whole weight of his influence and oratory to press them upon an unwilling public. Windham was thus enabled to give full scope to his eccentricities. He began with insulting the whole body of volunteers; a measure of extreme imprudence; since they included nearly all that was most respectable in the nation, and justly thought their conduct such as to entitle them at least to gratitude. This gave a mortal blow to the popularity of the new ministry, which was scarcely palliated by a few military regulations that were really good; for in the details even of these there still appeared a want of enlarged views.—Whether the expeditions which signalized this administration were ...ned by him, we know not; but upon them there ... only been one opinion. Those to the Dardanelles, Alexandria, and to the Rio de la Plata, exhibited errors, both in the original conception, in the want of all provision of the means of success, to which it will be difficult to find a parallel. The expeditions of their successors were, for some time, not very brilliant; but there was not the same total disproportion of means to ends; British valour was not so entirely deprived of all chance of prevailing. Their armies, therefore, fought with disaster indeed, but always with glory; while with their predecessors, defeat had been aggravated by disgrace; and the British arms were humbled before those who had not been numbered among the military nations of Europe.

As a balance to all these errors, we recollect only two measures that merit much praise:—the abolition of the slave trade, and the adoption of a very judicious system of finance, to which it were well if their predecessors had more closely adhered. Upon the whole, however, they left office, divested of that popularity with which they had entered it; and the public with pleasure made trial of a class of statesmen of smaller pretensions, but whose performance, they hoped, might be more satisfactory.

The party, on quitting the reins of power, resumed their ancient appellation of Whigs; yet a radical change had taken place in their aspect and character. After the death of Mr. Fox, Lord Grenville became its undisputed head.—This nobleman while the associate of Mr. Pitt, had been marked as the zealous enemy of all popular movements; and had taken an active part in allaying that effervescence which had been excited by the progress of the French revolution. In attaching himself to the heads of the Whig party, he had not made any sacrifice of honour or principle. The aspect of affairs in France was now such, as to induce all rational men to renounce or disavow those sanguine hopes and visionary projects, with which the original successes of that cause had inspired them. Upon all the fundamental principles of government and of the British constitution, a very near approximation had taken place between the two parties.—Circumstances, therefore, having dissolved the tie which bound together the members of the Pitt administration, there remained no longer any material obstacle to an union with their former opponents. Yet, though there was thus no essential difference of principle between the new and the old members of this coalition, their general tone of political sentiment was st... dissimilar. Popular favour, instead of being courted, was now held at open defiance; and the various measures, for which a popular clamour had been raised, were not attempted to be carried even into partial execution. Of all reforms, economy of the public money is the most loudly demanded by the great mass of the nation; because it is the one in which private interest is most deeply interested. The situation of the new ministry was difficult; they were beset with numerous and eager claimants, whose services, long unrewarded, seemed to give them a title to some rich compensation. It accordingly happened, that their efforts to provide for their adherents, were made on a greater scale, and as a larger expense of the public means, than those of their predecessors, which they themselves had represented as enormous and utterly ruinous. The people were affected with extreme disgust; they contracted, not only a coolness towards this ministry, but a general distrust of the character and principles of all public men; a sentiment which has not since been eradicated. It is well known with what activity the popular party have availed themselves of this impression, in order to render themselves the sole objects of the people's confidence. It was by them, indeed, that hostilities were first commenced; they openly avowed their contempt of the Whigs and their preference even of their opponents, since it was necessary to choose. The heads of that party treated this declaration with silent contempt! and, entrenched in conscious dignity, spurned all attempts to gain over their revolted companions. The breach became thus complete; and the popular spirit which, after having lain some time dormant, burst forth soon after with extraordinary activity, was neither seconded by the Whigs, nor made to afford them any support. Lord Grenville now associated himself in political supremacy with Lord Grey, a former adherent, indeed, of Fox; but whose dispositions and character were entirely congenial to his own. A proud, aristocratical tone, was thus given to the party; it steered a steady and respectable course, but without any thing which could tend to conciliate the favour of the multitude.

There is certainly no one among our present race of statesmen who possesses a higher respectability both of public and private character, than Lord Grenville. Experience, integrity, and a lofty sense of honour, from its well established basis. His talents place him, if not in the first class, certainly at the very head of the second. The speeches made by him, as prime minister, particularly pleased us. They contained that dignified and candid exposition of the motives by which he was guided, that appeared best to become the situation in which he stood. They were devoid of that flippancy and invective from which our parliamentary speakers can seldom refrain. No one perhaps is better qualified to be the representative of the national aristocracy. Yet, with all these distinguished qualities, there is still one circumstance, which, while the aspect of Europe remains unchanged, makes us earnestly deprecate the restoration to power of this nobleman. We allude to those principles of foreign policy, upon which he acted while in office; and which he has since supported with almost fanatical zeal. This was the only point of opinion which he decidedly changed upon his coalition with Mr. Fox.—We believe it to be a general observation, that when any man does not entirely coincide with the party he has embraced, he feels a propensity to push as far as possible those points in which he feels cordial agreement. Lord Grenville had been the forward promoter of a very opposite system; yet there were not wanting motives which might fairly induce him to make the change; and we truly believe, that he was swayed by no other. It will soon appear how very erroneous we account his opinion.

Lord Grey is not quite so much a favourite with us, as Lord Grenville. His talents are great, and universally acknowledged: and his character exhibits the same feelings of honour and pride, which distinguish that of his coadjutor. These however, appeared to be combined with a much greater measure of heat and impetuosity. His speeches in Parliament, even while minister, and the leader of the House of Commons, were far from being distinguished by the same calmness and dignity. They were rash, precipitate, and strongly tinctured with party zeal. During his short continuance in office, no department was entrusted to him so exclusively, as to enable us to form an opinion of his talents for action. He has been named as the contriver of the expeditions to Alexandria and the Dardanelles; which would afford certainly a very unfavourable inference. But as we know not that this offspring has ever been acknowledged, there seems no sufficient ground for ascribing it to the noble Lord.

The rest of the present Whigs, with Lord Holland at their head, differ very materially in views and principle from these aristocratical leaders. They are kept, however, in subjection, by a superior weight both of talents and parliamentary influence. A necessity of yielding is also produced by the common interest of opposing those in power. The unbending character of those noblemen, their independence, and almost indifference, in regard to office, render it absolutely necessary, either to conform to them entirely, or to separate. Thus the materials of this party, though not quite accordant, are still kept in apparent union.

3. The popular party.

The existence, in some form or other, of a popular, or country party; of one which systematically seeks to maintain, and even extend the rights of the people; to restrain and admiuish the authority of the crown; seems almost essential to the British constitution. It forms a salutary check upon the excesses of power. It were probably impossible, otherwise, to preserve the balance of the constitution. Since the time therefore, that the House of Commons rose to its present importance, the whig and tory, the court and country parties have uniformly divided its councils. The men thus ranged in opposition, originally consisted of a large proportion of the landed aristocracy united with, and seconded by the great mass of the populace. These two bodies, however distinct in their description and character, acted for a long time with remarkable unanimity. It was not till the era of Mr. Wilkes, that the popular, or democratic body, shewed a disposition to emancipate itself from its aristocratical leaders. That celebrated demagogue first erected the standard of the people against the Commons: and supported by the tumultuous applause of the multitude, set all parties alike at defiance. On his disappearance, the democratic spirit seems to have slept, till it was stimulated a new by the effervescence of the French revolution. It is unnecessary to recal to our reader's recollection, the memorable symptoms which it then exhibited. Towards the close of the century, however, a change took place in the public mind, decidedly adverse to those opinions which had before been so zealously and so widely circulated. The nation became tired of extravagancies, which were evidently pernicious, and which had no longer the gloss of novelty to recommend them: the spirit of antijacobinism then commenced its empire, and for several years reigned uncontrouled. Every thing bordering on innovation was proscribed; the very name of liberty was held in abhorrence; and a censure of the measures of government was branded as a symptom of revolutionary licence. An attempt was even made, and supported with considerable vigour, to revive the long exploded doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance. But there is, in human things, and in the passions of mankind, a continual tendency to pass from one extreme to another. The enthusiasm for liberty, and the rage for decrying the measures of government, began soon to revive. Circumstances were not wanting, to excite and inflame this spirit. The war had now been protracted to an unexampled duration; its necessity was founded upon principles which the vulgar could not always comprehend; and it had entailed a weight of taxation, which no nation, in any age, had hitherto endured. The progress of commercial prosperity had been stopped by the extraordinary exertions of an enemy, who occupied now nearly the whole extent of the European coasts. When the people suffer, it matters little who are to blame. Their resentment vents itself indiscriminately upon those who are within their reach. The rulers of the country are made responsible for all the evils which happen under their administration. When the opposition are at all popular, and have been long out of office, romantic hopes are formed of the benefits which might be derived from their coming into power; to them the nation turns for relief. It was thus that the Fox party had for a considerable time been regarded by all the discontented portion of the public. But that party had now been more than a year in office without fulfilling any of the expectations reasonable or unreasonable, which its votaries had cherished.—Disappointed and enraged, the popular party immediately concluded, that nothing was to be expected from the whole race of existing statesmen; that the axe must be laid to the root of the tree, and that without some radical change, they knew not what, no national benefit could be hoped for.—This turn of mind was soon perceived by those journalists who live by ministering to popular delusion. Mr. Cobbett, who may be considered as a barometer of popular opinion, saw, and accommodated himself to the prevailing spirit.—While the reign of antijacobinism lasted, he had been the foremost to propagate those violent and intolerant maxims, which it had promulgated. Sagaciously perceiving that principles diametrically opposite had become more saleable; he now took the lead in the cry raised against all executive and legislative authorities. His readers, who are not persons accustomed to look very far, forgot or disregarded the contrast of his former doctrines; those which he now maintained suited their present taste; and his homely shrewdness, his coarse but powerful invective were thereby rendered more agreeable. Such a tide of popular favour soon raised competitors. One started up, possessed of lively and popular talents, well calculated to amuse those who live to be amused. This writer shewed no depth of judgment, or extent of views, less perhaps than even his rival: but he displayed a smart and pointed satire, a quickness of remark and repartee, which rendered his work agreeable and qualified it to be laid on toilets and tea tables. The measure of popularity attained by this writer, evinced by the frequent prosecutions at last successful, commenced against him seems to indicate that the democratic spirit had spread among men of the middling class; and of that above the middling; for to them, not to the lower orders, was this composition suited.

The democracy of the present day, appears to us undoubtedly safer, than that which arose under the influence of the French revolution. It does not absolutely point at the subversion of the established order; nor, unless in some few and partial instances, has it given rise to any public disorder. Yet was there something noble and generous in the frenzy of the former spirit, which is not to be found in the patriotism of our reigning demagogues. It was connected with bold and extensive views of legislation; it was combined with an enthusiastic zeal for science, and with even romantic speculations concerning the progress and improvement of the human mind. But there is nothing elevated in modern patriotism, no science, no philosophy; no disinterested zeal for the general welfare. It seeks, merely to gratify the two lowest passions of the multitude the love of scandal, and the love of money. It teaches them to expect principally that some part of that which is now taken out of their pockets, may be allowed to remain in them.

In estimating more particularly the character of this party, we may mention, as its most prominent feature, the habit of indiscriminately decrying all who hold any place in the administration, or any influence in the national councils. Their fundamental principle is, that all public men are profligate, and all equally so; all public measures alike ruinous; the national good equally disregarded in the cabinet and in the senate.—The benefits of such sentiments are obvious and certain. Abuse of the great has always to the bulk of readers; been the most amusing of subject; and no composition can be equally palatable, with that which is seasoned with this ingredient. It seems to avenge them of that mortifying disparity, which birth or fortune has placed between them. In amusing themselves at the expense of persons standing in such high situations, they rise in their own estimation; they seem to become greater men than those they despise. Thus the fruit, and perhaps the motive, of this strain of invective, is not difficult to discover. In regard to its tendency, we may observe, that to pronounce judgment without fear or reserve on all who sway the councils of their country, is the pride of Englishmen; the privilege and the duty of every public writer and orator. Such an expression, fairly and candidly made, would form a most powerful check on the conduct of public men.—But in order that it may produce its effect, it seems absolutely necessary, that some distinction should be made, between actions which are meritorious, and those which are otherwise. If a minister is certain, that whatever his conduct may be, it will be equally reprobated and vilified by the popular leaders, the dread of their censure ceases to be any check. Whatever his measures are, the result is the same. He has nothing left but to follow his own plan, and to present to them an iron front of indifference. Thus the advantage which might be derived from a body of men who, unconnected with party, passed an independent judgment on public measures, is almost entirely lost.

The next tenet inculcated by this class of politicians is, that no instruction is necessary to enable any one to form an opinion upon public affairs. The capacity for doing this, is represented as a mere matter of common sense demanding no depth of reflection; no cultivation of mind, and no philosophical habits. The crude discussion of the smith's shop and the alehouse are reckoned quite sufficient to solve the most intricate problems in political economy. It is easy to see how convenient and suitable such a doctrine must be to the readers, and to the writers also, of such productions; yet of all those maintained by this sect, we hold none to be more erroneous and pernicious. There is no science whatever, in which first appearances are so deceitful as in that of politics. No one, perhaps, presents objects so extensive, so various, so little to be comprehended by one glance of the understanding. As, too, it is the favourite system of nature in all her grand operations, to extract good out of evil, so the ultimate and lasting effects of any measure, are often directly opposite to those which are immediate and apparent. Those, therefore, who are capable of discriminating only what is directly before their eyes, must, on many occasions, be infallibly in the wrong. Until politics be considered as a science, and philosophical principles be applied to them, we cannot hope, with any certainty, for the attainment of truth.

Another, no less constant, theme of these writers consists in a violent outcry against taxation, and a perpetual clamour for its reduction. We have the less to say against this part of their conduct, since it may be considered as actually conducing to some useful purpose. Economy of the public money is certainly, at all times, a most necessary and important object; and never more so than at the present crisis. But what we complain of is, that they make the immediate saving of money, not only a great, but the sole criterion of the merits of administration; they make patriotism swindle into mere avarice. Yet, in the eye of the enlightened politician, honour, ultimate security, public order, the power even of giving aid to suffering neighbours, hold a still higher rank. We also object to them, that they confine themselves to vague charges of embezzlement, and clamours for radical reform, without examining and fixing upon those points which would truly admit of amendment. Errors and inequalities prevail in the British system of taxation to a less extent than perhaps in any other; but they are still very considerable; and he who scrutinizing every arrangement according to sound principles of political economy, should point out and press them upon the attention of the legislature, would be doing a real and great service. But little can be done by mere loose and vague generalities, and by calling for violent measures, which could not perhaps, and certainly would not, be adopted.

Upon the whole, though we entertain no high idea of this party, we are not altogether sorry that it should exist. A certain portion of this spirit, seconded as it is by a numerous body throughout the nation, serves as some check upon the abuses of power. It may force ministers to study economy in the disposal of the public money, and to act with caution in all their proceedings, to which, generally speaking, they are not very prone. We should be sorry indeed to see them taking the lead in public affairs; but have no particular objection to their exerting a moderate influence, such as they have done and are likely to do.

The brilliant era in the history of this party was certainly during the enquiry into the conduct of the Duke of York. This was a measure which to the general satisfaction of the nation, it carried through parliament, amid the opposition or reluctant consent of all the other parties. The tumultuous support soon after given by the populace to the pretensions of Sir Francis Burdett, indicated no decay of its influence. From that time, however, it began sensibly to decline. The claims of Sir Francis were not so entirely unworthy of discussion, as the leaders of all the Parliamentary parties were disposed to consider them. But there was so much rashness and violence in all his proceedings: and popular tumult is a thing so disgusting to all sober and reflecting men, that a stigma was quickly affixed to the whole of this class of statesmen. Wardle, raised by a happy temerity to a station which he was unable to sup-

port, sunk rapidly into his original obscurity. Regularity of private deportment is not usually a virtue of democratic leaders; and those to whom we now allude had formed a connection, which did not tend to throw a veil over their infirmities. Mrs. Clarke was a woman certainly of some abilities, though by no means of such brilliant talents as were ascribed to her by popular enthusiasm. She was endowed with an effrontery, which secured to her entire self-possession in every situation; and she had that coarse and flippant wit, which suited her profession. Having no patriotic zeal, and no principle of any kind, except that of turning to the best account the notoriety to which she had unexpectedly risen, she proved as apt an instrument in the hands of the enemies of this party, as she had been in their own. Her disclosures attached a considerable share of disgrace, and what, for public favour, perhaps is worse, of ridicule, to the chiefs of the confederacy. These various circumstances tended to accelerate their descent from the eminence which they had attained. Yet, after all, the radical cause of their decline was merely, that the public, who tire of every thing, tired also of them. Mrs. Clarke, and Wardle, and Burdett, and Folkstone, had afforded amusement for a sufficient length of time, and could amuse no longer. This instability of popular passion was strikingly exemplified, when a very few months subsequently, the case of Sir Francis came before the Court of King's Bench. The decision of this question, which had convulsed the metropolis from one extremity to the other, scarcely ranked among the passing topics of the day. It occupied the corner of a newspaper, and we strongly suspect, was not read by many, who had made it the subject of the loudest clamour. A similar apathy manifested itself when, some time after, the Duke of York was reinstated in that situation from which the popular voice had precipitated him. Rational motives might be assigned for this acquiescence. The Duke, it may be alleged, having, for offences not wholly inexpiable, suffered the penalty of suspension, might now be reinstated with hopes of amendment. But the true cause we suspect to have been, that the public had exhausted themselves on the subject, and did not care to interest themselves any further respecting it.

From such causes as these it happens, that this party, which, a few years since, nearly engrossed the public attention, has fallen considerably into the shade. There probably it will for some time remain, till novelty, and new emergencies give it again an opportunity of rousing the attention and the passions of the nation.

CHAPTER III.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

We begin with the consideration of foreign policy and foreign affairs; because, unfortunately, these are by far the most important objects which the political world now presents. In happier and more tranquil periods, our views would naturally rest, in the first instance, upon our native country. The improvement of its administration, of its resources, and of all that contributes to the public welfare, would then form the most interesting topic. But amid this reign of violence and suffering, under which civilized mankind has so long groaned, a fatal necessity turns our views to other nations. It is in them that our sympathy is arrested by the mighty revolutions which are changing the aspect and fortunes of the human race, it is upon the scenes there acting, that our own present welfare and ultimate security chiefly depend. The principles, therefore, upon which our conduct ought to be guided in this department, form the most important question that can now come under consideration.

The grand point upon which our foreign relations at this moment hinge, appears to be simply this: Whether this country ought to insulate itself entirely from the rest of Europe, and reserve all its resources for the sole object of repelling foreign invasion; or whether it ought not, with its utmost means, to afford aid to those nations who maintain a hard struggle for independence against the same common enemy? These opposite lines of conduct may be considered in a double view, as to morality, and as to policy.

That justice should be maintained between nation, and nation, in the same manner as between man and man, is a proposition, the converse of which may now be considered as exploded. But it is not so fully admitted, that nations are bound to cultivate between each other the relations of benevolence. It has even been treated as chimerical to suppose, that the councils of any one people should be guided by other views than those of its own particular interest. After the most deliberate consideration, however, we are quite unable to perceive any distinction between the two cases. A neighbour, in the christian and philanthropic eye, is merely another individual endowed with the same common nature; nations are merely aggregates of such individuals. One nation, therefore, appears to us bound to sacrifice some portion of its comforts, in order to produce a much greater good to another nation, in the very same manner as an individual is bound to perform the like office to his suffering neighbour. Until we see some solid argument to the contrary we shall not be deterred by the epithet romantic, which may be applied to this opinion. All virtue is termed romantic by those who are strangers to it. We insist, on the contrary, that the obligation of mutual aid, is more incumbent and more wanted in the case of nations, than in that of individuals. In the interior of a well constituted society, the laws are powerful to prevent any essential injury being done by one man to another. But when a mighty potentate oppresses his weaker neighbours, there exists no legal remedy. There is no tribunal on earth to judge the masters of mankind. Unless, therefore, a remedy be found, by nations affording to each other spontaneous aid, injustice and usurpation must reign uncontrouled.

We have endeavoured to found the above obligation purely on the principle of mutual duty? and this, we apprehend, should be a sufficient motive. We do not apprehend, however, any danger of their suffering by this generosity. The observance of moral obligation is, in its grand and ultimate effects, uniformly productive of good. In individual and partial cases, however, it often happens, that this great law has not time to operate; he who has committed the evil escapes and the consequences fall upon the undeserving. But wherever great masses of men are concerned, and extensive & permanent interests are to be provided for, virtue leads directly to its natural result. A state, in defending its neighbours against oppression, soon finds that it has provided for its own security. A principle by which the weak are systematically defended against the usurpations of the strong, forms the surest guard against the undue and dangerous aggrandizement of any particular potentate. Its steady application leads to the formation of the balancing system, which we certainly number among the most valuable improvements of modern policy. It is vain to assert, that the balance of power once formed in Europe is entirely broken up, and can never be re-established. The policy which prescribes, that a number of smaller of states should unite in order to form a counterpoise against one that is too great, is essentially founded in the nature of things. No neglect of oblivion of it can make its obligation cease. Still at this moment, amid such an unprecedented preponderance of a single power, it affords to suffering Europe the only hope of final deliverance.

In laying down these principiqles, we are far from wishing to recommend their indiscriminate application. There are certainly exceptions; and such, unhappily, were those presented by Europe during a long succession of years. A series of attacks, were made with unequal strength upon a power which contained within itself a source of preternatural energy. The consequence was only that of securing to it a great and ever increasing preponderance, which ended by the nearest approach to universal dominion, with which Europe was ever menaced. Yet here we must observe, that the revolutionary impulse which gave such power to modern France, was a circumstance altogether of a temporary and peculiar nature. By mixing and combining with the other elements, it obscured and suspended, without finally subverting them. Even in spite of this disturbing principle, it was only by losing sight entirely of the balancing system, that Europe was involved in such an abyss. Had Prussia and Austria remained true to each other, and had the smaller powers rallied round them, a defensive war might still have been maintained, and France confined nearly within her original boundaries. When Prussia left the common cause, it certainly became prudent for Austria to maintain peace if possible, even at the expence of some mortifications. All the revolutionary wars waged by her, ended in confirming and extending the power of France. At length her neck was finally placed beneath the yoke, and she was forced to undergo the last of humiliations, an alliance with the enemy of her throne and her house.

We are sorry to observe, that in these memorable changes, the part acted by Britain was not always salutary of judicious. Pitt, in the application of the most enlightened general principles, did not always discern sufficiently the temporary circumstances by which they were modified. He was led astray by habits of too sanguine calculation. He employed the finances and resources of Britain in stimulating Austria to war, after the period was past when there could be a reasonable hope of its proving otherwise than disastrous. Yet it must be noticed in extenuation, that to predict, before they have taken place, the changing aspects of a national revolution, demands habits of philosophical calculation, which can scarcely be expected from a practical statesman. From the fatal moment of the peace of Presburg, however the scene totally changed. It became, thenceforth, impossible, that any power should make war upon France voluntarily. Whatever contest arose in Europe, must undoubtedly be one of Napoleon's raising. Every effort, therefore, which it was in the power of Britain to make, could be attended with no injury, but inevitably with some advantage. If it did not insure the success of the powers attacked, if at least broke their fall; it retarded that progress which it could not stop. Unfortunately, at this very time, the British cabinet first formed the design of withdrawing itself from all continental interests, and merely maintaining a defensive war at home.—This system was persevered in during the continuance in power of the party by whom it was formed; and the fall of Prussia, and the overthrow of Russia, were viewed without a single effort to avert them. A change of ministers, indeed, introduced a system diametrically opposite; yet the votaries of continental inaction still maintained the soundness of their principles, and predicted national ruin as the consequence of their having been departed from. It seems necessary, therefore, briefly to consider the arguments on which they rest.

The first is derived from the astonishing successes of the French arms, and the almost entire failure of every attempt hitherto made to resist them. But was it certain, because France had prevailed in a few successive instances, that her triumphs were never to be interrupted? Was there not, on the contrary, some likelihood that, as the progress of conquest led her into loss hospitable regions, into tracts less fitted for the supply and movement of armies, obstacles hitherto unknown might impede her advance? The talents of her commanders were great; but had they not, a tendency, through emulation and example, to raise up rival talents? The entire subjugation of Europe has proved, in fact, to be an object of very different magnitude from what this party were disposed to represent it. But let us suppose the probability really to be, as they conceive, that continental Europe must, at length, bend her neck beneath the yoke. Still we repeat it, by vigorous efforts on our part, obstacles are opposed to every particular step; time is gained. Not only do we secure the chance, whatever it may be, of preventing altogether this catastrophe: not only do we leave scope for those thousand accidents to which, human affairs are liable, but we certainly gain an interval of security before the dreadful peril arrives. Without being prone to despair, we certainly conceive that, were the whole continent subdued, the situation of Britain would become indeed awful and critical.

This view of the subject however affords to our adversaries another argument. Having established as a fixed principle, that affairs must in no long period, arrive at the crisis above alluded to, they insist, that she ought to husband all her strength, and reserve it intire for the domestic struggle. Now we must first observe, that the husbanding would be very small. Whether men are sent to the continent or not, the very same number must still be supported for the purposes of military and naval defence. The question therefore amounts to little more than whether they shall be maintained upon one spot or another. We must spend thirty or forty millions upon the war: for the sake therefore of avoiding a million or two more, to forgo the chance of great good, and even of finally saving the whole, scarcely seems a very rational conduct. There is besides another view of the matter, which well deserves to be considered. It is only by the experience of real warfare, that those qualities can be produced, on which its success depends. Without this officers cannot be formed or distinguished; and all the departments on which the supply and efficiency of an army depend, sink into neglect. Hence a nation which remains inactive, while all her neighbours are buried in hostility, comes to the field at last with very unequal strength. This was fatally proved by Prussia, after she had for series of years adhered to the system presdribed by our modern statesmen. She did not waste her blood in foreign quarrels; she kept her troops at home, she husbanded her strength; and according to them, she ought to have been fully prepared for the crisis when it came. Need we say more. The crisis arrived; and Prussia was found without experience, without generals, without resource. She fell at one blow, never to rise. Austria on the contrary, which had long maintained the unequal struggle, remained, after successive disasters, still powerful; and even in her last humiliation, was treated as an ally, rather than a vassal. What an accession of strength has the British army received during its campaigns in the peninsula? What an improvement in all the departments? How many distinguished officers risen into notice! What a mass of veteran troops! Who would now entertain any doubt as to the issue, even of the hardest contest. We go not indeed so far as to say, that a nation ought to engage in warfare, for the mere purpose of exercising and improving its troops. [illegible] here appears to us to be here a punishment provided [illegible] that ungenerous apathy, which should lead it to con[illegible] trate all its views within itself, and to suffer injustice and usurpation to prevail around it, without any effort to arrest their progress.

CHAPTER IV.

BONAPARTE AND THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Never perhaps did there exist an individual, who exercised so mighty and terrible an influence on the fate of civilized mankind, as the very extraordinary person of whom we are now to treat: If there are subjects which it is difficulty to render interesting, because they are unknown and little attended to, the difficulty here, from a cause directly opposite, is not less serious. This subject has been handled so constantly in every company and in every newspaper, so debased by the ignoble mouths through which it has passed, as to render it scarcely possible to say any thing, which every one is not long ago tired of hearing. Yet, after all the language hitherto held has been mingled with such a torrent of national and party zeal, that the wise man may perhaps find reason to adopt a strain somewhat different from that in which the generality of persons are accustomed to indulge.

Bread to arms and having founded all his greatness upon military fame, it is as a commander that this personage first merits to be considered. In this character it seems universally allowed, that he must rank at least as the equal of the greatest names in history. We have been informed, and partly believe, that in the mere tactical parts of the service, he does not very peculiarly excel, and is even surpassed by some others of the French generals. But in all that regards the policy of war; in choosing the most vital points of attack; in directing his concentrated force against the separated bodies of the enemy; in following up every success with overwhelming rapidity; in these operations, he does appear to have almost created a new era in the military art. There is in his movements a boldness & depth of genius, which confounds all calculation, & eludes the penetration even of the most sagacious enemy. The first campaign in Italy is still perhaps his master-piece, and the one of which the success was achieved with the most inadequate means. It forms a complete school of military policy, and were it narrated with intelligence, which it has never yet been, would afford instruction, beyond perhaps any other, in the higher parts of the art of war. It is remarkable that though, in his military character, there is extreme boldness, enterprize bordering on desperation, yet there is little heroism. It is the daring of genius, rather than of valour. Success, more than glory is the aim. We speak not this in absolute condemnation. A prudent attention to personal safety in him who directs the movements of a great army, may fairly be considered as commendable; and the achievements of chivalrous valour are often very little conducive to the greatness of states. We only observe that this circumstance tends to cool the admiration and personal interest, which enterprises of such stupendous magnitude are naturally calculated to excite.

In regard to the moral qualities of this favourite of fortune, we do not mean to join in that indiscriminate invective, which this nation delights to indulge; yet it seems difficult to discover any theme whatever of praise. There seems no virtue, even of private life, which he habitually practices; and it were not surely rash to affirm, that there exists scarcely a crime which to gratify his ruling passion, he would hesitate to commit. Having granted thus far, we do not know whether he is loaded with much want on guilt, or delinquencies committed out of pure malignity. The Syrtan atrocities, if not utterly discredited, seems at least greatly involved in doubt. His domestic administration affords no room for panegyric. He has erected his own despotic power upon the entire subversion of the rights of his people he has not hesitated, in the pursuit of chimerical projects, to impose upon them hardships and privations of a description almost unprecedented. Yet his guilt has not been of the same dye with that of the *Marats* and *Robertspierres*, the horror of mankind, who deformed the early stages of the French revolution. His government has not been a government of blood. Finding the nation indeed bent to the yoke, he was exempted from the motive, or necessity, which urged those sanguinary monster to these deeds. There may be room for the suspicion, that had similar circumstances prompted to the same dreadful precautions, he would not have refrained. Yet it were going too far upon such a presumption, to account him guilty of crimes which he never committed. Upon the whole, he appears to exhibit very nearly the general character of a conqueror and usurper to whom nothing almost, that opposes his ambitious projects, has ever been sacred. There was not perhaps, from the general laws of human nature, reason to hope that any one of a different character should have risen, through such convulsions, to the station which he now occupies.

Ambition is the ruling passion of monarchs and there are few endowed with force and activity of mind, who have been exempted from its sway. But hereditary Sovereigns have an established seat, on which they can rest with satisfaction; their sallies of ambition are alternate with the love of pleasure and repose. The condition of one who has risen from a humble rank to the imperial sceptre, might seem to afford, more than any other, ample ground of contentment. Yet so it is not; in him, who has risen beyond all expectation, the habit of aiming at something higher continues, at the highest point to which he can reach. After so rapid a progress, to remain stationary at whatever elevation, becomes a humiliation. This general tendency of human nature is strengthened in the French emperor, by a peculiar eagerness and restlessness of character. [illegible] mind never seems to repose a moment from [illegible] gigantic schemes of aggrandizement. Every acquisition is regarded only as a step to something farther; in the means, too by which these daring projects are accomplished, these is an entire disregard of those principles of the law of nations, and even of comm[on] good faith, which had formerly been establis[hed] to a great extent, in the intercourse between Europ[ean] states. There is, in the proceedings of this mighty adventurer, something unlicensed, something Asiatic, to which Europe is not accustomed. The French revolu[tion] indeed, in sweeping away the ancient aristocr[acy] banished long with it all remains of that chivalr[ous ho]nor, of which it had been the depositary. The pre[sent] general aspect of the French empire, both in its external and internal relations, appears to us very strongly to partake of the character of an eastern despotism.

Bonaparte has exhibited himself, even to an ostentatious degree, as the patron of science and art. He is not a man of letters, and may probably be chiefly actuated by a regard to his present credit and future fame. Be the motive what it may, nor ought it to be too severely scrutinized, the conduct is laudable. Yet does there seem to be something peculiarly ungenial in this protection; since we know not of a single great man who has risen under its influence. All those, who at present throw lustre on the reign of Napoleon, were formed and celebrated before its commencement. It is a consequence of the form of government which he has established, that the only sciences successfully cultivated, are the physical and mathematical. The higher branches of moral and political philosophy, which could flourish only under the influence of a free discussion, no longer tolerated, have become entirely extinct.

ARTIFICIAL PUMP AT SEA.

The following method of constructing an artificial pump, may be [foun]d acceptable to our naval readers. A [const]ruction on this plan served every purpose during a voyage from Rio Janeiro to Liverpool. Take a spare topmast, or any other spare spa[r t]hat will work near the size; saw it right do[wn] th[e middle] after which hollow it on b[oth] s[ides with] gogues or chissels, taking [care to leave a] chamber for the boxes of a pu[mp] to be tight, then put it together with small drawing spike-knaus, clinch i[t] oakum, coat it with a compositi[on] and tar; after which (not having i[...] bind it round with strong sinnet, [...] make it complete for working, and [...] equally the same as when bored.

BOMBAY MILITARY INTELLIG[ENCE.]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25th DECEMB[ER]

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in [Council.]

The appointments by Colonel Holmes [...] Develin of the Battalion of Artillery to b[e conduc]tor of stores from the 1st, and of Serjeant Scales [of] H. Majesty's 56th Regiment to be provost serjeant from the 29th ultimo, to the field force under his Command are confirmed.

The following promotions are ordered to take place in consequence of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Mahony on the 13th Instant.

Infantry.

Senior Major Thomas Corsellis to be Lieut. Col. vice Mahony deceased,—Date of Rank 14th Dec. 1813.

8th Regiment N. I.

Capt. W. Burke to be Major, Capt. Lieut. J. T. Jones to be Captain of a Company, Lieut. B. H. Hough to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign G. Roe to be Lieutenant in succession to Corsellis promoted— Do. Do.

The Promotion of Captain Burke, vacating the situation of Brigade Major to the Poonah Subsidiary Force, Captain H. Tovey, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to that situation.

The appointment by Captain Logie of Lieuten[ant] Palin, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment [of the] 1st Bat. 5th Regt. Native Infantry, under his [com]mand, is confirmed.

The appointment by the Officer Commanding the Southern Division of Guzerat of Lieutenant Sandes, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of the 2d Bat. 5th Regt. Native Infantry, stationed at Surat, is also confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1813.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that Lieut Col. Llewellin, take his Seat as a Member of the Military Board, during such time as he may act in the situation of Adjutant General.

The furlough granted to Lieutenant Gallway, of the Pioneer Corps by the Order of the 20th Instant, is cancelled, at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 29th December 1813.

Captain J. B. Watson of the 1st Bt. 4th Rt. Native Infantry is permitted to proceed to Calcutta on his private concerns and to be absent for a period of six Months from the date of his departure, subject to the Regulations applicable to his case.

The furlough granted to Lieut. Samuel Hughes of the 1st Bt. 2d Rt. Native Infantry on the 25th of August last is extended to the 1st of March next, subject to the existing Regulations.

Surgeon David Carnagie is appointed to the situation of superintending Surgeon in the Province of Guzerat in the room of Surgeon White, nominated to a seat at the Medical Board, to have effect from the 24th Instant.

Bombay Castle, 30th December 1813.

The furlough to sea on sick Certificate granted to Lieut. W. W. Quartley, of the Brigade of Horse Artillery by the Government Order of the 30th December 1812, and continued to the 4th ultimo by the Order of the 2d October last is extended to the 4th of February next.

By Order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1814.

Government Advertisement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

IN publishing for general information the annexed Extracts from the Report of the Board of Superintendence for the College of Fort St. George, upon the late examination of the Gentlemen studying there. His Excellency the Governor in Council cannot refrain from congratulating that Board, with the same publicity, upon the great success which has already attended their endeavours. Every object for which the College was instituted appears to be in the most hopeful course of accomplishment. The vernacular tongues of the territories subject to this Presidency are now generally cultivated, and the facilities and encouragements provided for those engaged in that undertaking have been met, on their part, with so laudable a zeal, have called forth a display of such talents and have produced instances of so high a degree of proficiency in Oriental literature as to reflect no ordinary credit on an Institution of such recent origin. The attention of late paid to the study of the Regulations of this Government is also to be regarded as an improvement of particular importance.

The Governor in Council derives great satisfaction from conferring the usual reward of one thousand Pagodas each upon Messrs. M'Leod, Babington, Casamaijor, Lewis, Dickenson and Waters; and will feel it a duty to represent to the Honorable the Court of Directors that, under the practice hitherto observed, Mr. M'Leod, as an accomplished scholar in two languages, has established a double claim to that donation. It will be for the Honorable Court to determine whether an exception from the new rule shall be admitted in his favour.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence, the highest rate of allowances authorized by the rules of the Institution is granted to Messrs. M'Leod, Babington and Clive, and the lower rate of increased allowances to Messrs. Smith, Phillips, Wrey, Hutt, Whish, Chamier, Sinclair and Anstey. The increased allowances will take effect from the 8th ultimo.

The circumstances under which Messrs. M'Leod, Hudleston, Clive, Gardiner and Pybus are about to commence their career of public service, are such as do honour to their talents and dispositions, and, while they afford the best pledge for their future conduct, cannot be without effect in stimulating others to copy their example.

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 7th Jan. 1814. D. HILL, SEC. TO GOVT.

EXTRACTS OF A REPORT FROM THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE FOR THE COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE, DATED 17TH DECEMBER, 1813.

"We have the honor to report, for the information of your Excellency in Council, the result of the second examination for the year 1813, held at the College of Fort St. George.

This examination commenced on Wednesday the 8th instant, and was attended by all the Students attached to the College, excepting Mr. Droz, who is absent on leave in Bengal.

Mr. Dickenson, the Register to the Zillah Court at Chinglepur, also attended the examination, in conformity with the permission which he obtained from your Excellency in Council for that purpose.

The languages in which the Students were examined on this occasion were the Tamil, Teloogoo, Hinduostanee, Persian, and we are happy to add the Sanscrit—as yet, however, the Institution can boast of only one Student in the last mentioned language.

We commenced the examination by presenting to the Students, for translation into English, papers in the several languages of different degrees of difficulty proportionate to different stages of progress,—the exercises for translation into the Oriental languages consisted of passages selected from Colonel Wilks' Historical sketches of the South of India, from ... rical Fragments of the Mogul ... the Arabian tales edited by ... After the translation of ... concluded, each of the ... hold a conversation ... e Masters attached ... d translate pri... cial business, ... tical style, ... pha-

... addition to these exercises, we required the Tamil Students to write answers to a series of questions, prepared by our Senior Member, embracing all the principal details of Tamil Grammar, and finally such Gentlemen as had obtained increased allowances underwent an examination ... the Regulations.

On Mond... the 12th Instant the examination closed,—and on Wednesday following, (the 15th) having intermediately inspected the written exercises, we assembled at the College and deliberately discussed the merits of these papers, and of the oral branch of the examination.

We present the result to your Excellency in Council.

TAMIL AND TELOOGOO.

1ST CLASS.

		Period of Arrival in India.
Mr. M'Leod	Tamil	11th June 1812
Mr. B. Babington	Tamil	3d August 1812
Mr. G. Casamaijor	Tamil	1st April 1812.
Mr. Lewis	Tamil	10th Sept. 1811.
Mr. Dickenson	Tamil	5th July 1809.
Mr. Waters	Teloogoo	10th Sept. 1811.

2D CLASS.

Mr. Viveash	Tamil	9th July 1812
Mr. Dalzell	Tamil	9th July 1812
Mr. W. Hudleston	Tamil	12th Sept. 1811.
Mr. Gardiner	Teloogoo	27th July 1811
Mr. Clive	Teloogoo	27th July 1811.
Mr. Smith	Teloogoo	11th June 1812
Mr. Phillips	Tamil	3d Aug. 1812

3D CLASS.

Mr. Hutt	Teloogoo	9th Aug. 1813.
Mr. Wrey	Tamil	11th June 1812.
Mr. Whish	Tamil	9th Aug. 1813
Mr. Chamier	Tamil	7th July 1813.
Mr. Sinclair	Tamil	9th Aug. 1813
Mr. Pybus	Tamil	8th July 1810
Mr. Anstey	Tamil	9th Aug. 1813

4TH CLASS.

Mr. Bushby	Tamil	9th Aug. 1813.
Mr. J. G. Mason	Tamil	7th Aug. 1812.
Mr. Dent	Tamil	7th July 1813
Mr. Newbolt	Tamil	15th June 1813
Mr. Cameron	Tamil	9th Aug. 1813.
Mr. Montgomerie	Tamil	7th July 1813.
Mr. Uhthoff	Tamil	7th July 1813
Mr. Ogilvie	Tamil	9th Aug. 1813.
Mr. W Mason	Tamil	7th July 1813.
Mr. Adamson	Tamil	7th July 1813.
Mr. Drury	Tamil	6th Sept 1813.

PERSIAN AND HINDOOSTANEE.

Mr. M'Leod	Hindoostanee	11th June 1812
Mr. Vaughan	Hindoostanee	12th Sept. 1811
Mr. Pybus	Hindoostanee	8th July 1810
Mr. Chamier	Persian	7th July 1813
Mr. Lewis	Hindoostanee	10th Sept. 1811

SANSCRIT.

Mr. B. Babington	3d Aug. 1812

The number of Students attached to the College, it will be perceived, has very considerably increased since the last examination; and it must be a source of satisfaction to the Government to observe the Studies of so many of their Junior Civil Servants devoted with success to the vernacular languages of the Peninsula, to which heretofore so comparatively small a portion of their attention had been given.

From the favourable nature of our report in June last, your Excellency in Council will have been led to anticipate, at the late examination, a superior degree of proficiency on the part of several of the Students; and we observe with particular satisfaction that their success has justified the highest expectations. No fewer than six Gentlemen have attained that high degree of proficiency which is considered to establish their claim to the honorary donation. Mr. M'Leod, whose name stands first on the list, has attained this proficiency in *two* different languages,—several other of the Students have acquired a knowledge of the languages which they study, superior to what is necessary for the mere transaction of official business. Your Excellency will notice, also, with satisfaction the extraordinarily rapid progress of several of the Gentlemen lately arrived from England, and the creditable advancement of others, whose progress had not heretofore received approbation.

Mr. M'Leod and Mr. Babington maintain their places at the head of the Tamil Students—these Gentlemen translate the most difficult papers both from and into this language, not with correctness only, but with elegance,—they converse fluently, and in reading official papers, give the meaning at once with ease. Mr. M'Leod excels perhaps in freedom of style, and in command of words; and Mr. Babington in an acquaintance with the Grammar of the superior dialect, and is accuracy of pronunciation; on the whole, we consider the attainments of these two Gentlemen, to be as nearly as possible, on an equality.

The second language cultivated by Mr. M'Leod is the Hindoostanee. His former progress in this language has been mentioned in preceding Reports and we cannot with greater propriety communicate the result of his further application to this study than by recording our opinion that his knowledge of it is little, if at all, inferior to that which he possesses of the Tamil.

Although the works lately published in Bengal have removed many of the obstacles which opposed the Student in the acquisition of the Sanscrit, the natural difficulties of the language, and consequently, the period necessary for the attainment even of a moderate degree of proficiency in it, are so great, that in applying to this arduous study we consider Mr. Babington to be deserving of especial commendation; his merit is increased by the peculiar circumstances attending the commencement of the task in this part of India.—The works above noticed are printed in the Nagari, which is little known in the southern provinces of the Peninsula, the characters there in use for the Sanscrit being either the Grant,ham, or the Teloogoo. Mr. Babington, therefore, has been compelled to acquire two distinct characters, for, they resemble each other in arrangement only; the Nagari, to enable him to read the Sanscrit works published in Bengal, and the Grant,ham, as being that known to his teacher, and used in the manuscripts of the Country. Notwithstanding this unavoidable addition to his early labours, Mr. Babington possesses already a competent knowledge of the Grammar, translates easy passages in prose with sufficient correctness, and has made on the whole a progress, which, considering the habits of study acquired, and talent for application evinced, by this Gentleman, leaves us without apprehension of his ultimate success.

We have, on several former occasions, reported favorably of the progress of Mr. Casamaijor, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Dickenson—if the knowledge of the Tamil possessed by these Gentlemen be inferior to that attained by Mr M'Leod and Mr. Babington, it is nevertheless fully sufficient for all useful purposes, and with respect to Mr. Casamaijor in particular, must be regarded as extending to a higher proficiency; with the exception of one or two words, they translated the most difficult papers correctly; they speak the language with propriety, and read, and readily explain, papers upon official business Mr. Casamaijor and Mr. Lewis possess the best knowledge of the structure of the Tamil. Mr. Dickenson excels both these Gentlemen in the colloquial use of the language, but his pronunciation is still in some degree defective.

Your Excellency in Council will perceive that Mr. Lewis is included, also, in the number of Hindoostanee Students—his progress in this language is at present inconsiderable, but is as great as could have been expected, considering the short period which he has devoted to it.

Mr Waters, of whose merits as a Teloogoo Student we have formerly spoken, is the last of the six Gentlemen who constitute the first class. Having lately given his chief attention to the superior dialect of the Teloogoo, this Gentleman found some difficulty, in explaining an official paper, filled with revenue terms, of Arabic and Persian origin, adopted into the language through the medium of the Hindoostanee—but, from the well grounded knowledge which he possesses of the Teloogoo, generally, we are convinced that a little farther practice will suffice to render him as perfect in this, as he already is in the other branches of the language.

We recommend that your Excellency in Council may be pleased to reward the successful labours of these Gentlemen, viz. Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Babington, Mr. Casamaijor, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Dickenson and Mr. Waters, by conferring upon them the honorary donation of 1,000 Pags —it is our duty at the same time to submit, that, unless the late orders of the Court of Directors are considered to preclude peremptorily the grant of this reward twice to the same person. Mr. M'Leod has established his claim to it for proficiency as well in the Hindoostanee Language as in the Tamil.

To the highest of the increased allowances Mr. M'Leod is of course entitled, and we beg leave to recommend that they be granted to Mr. Babington also, his progress in the Sanscrit having established his claim to this reward.

The rapidity of Mr. Casamaijor's progress during the last six months, sufficiently evince what may be expected from his future exertions—we hope that at the next examination, an adequate proficiency in a second language will enable us to recommend that Gentleman, as well as Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Waters, for the additional distinction proposed on the present occasion to be conferred on Mr. M'Leod and Mr. Babington.

The proficiency of Mr. Viveash, Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Hudleston in the Tamil Language, is of a higher standard than what may be considered to be merely sufficient for the transaction of official duties,—the proficiency of Mr. Gardiner a Teloogoo Student, is of the same rank. They severally possess a competent knowledge of the construction of the languages which they have studied: and in their written exercises we do not discover material errors; but neither Mr. Viveash, Mr. Dalzell, nor Mr. Hudleston has yet acquired fluency in conversation. We are of opinion that these Gentlemen, together with Mr. Gardiner, continue to merit the approbation which they have, on former occasions, received from the Government.—Mr. Hudleston, in particular, whose progress, his period of study considered, is not surpassed by that of any other Student,—if he continues to prosecute the study of this language, we are convinced that he may soon become as familiarly acquainted with it, as he already is with the Persian, for proficiency in which he formerly received the honorary reward.

Mr. Smith, at the examination in June last, had not advanced in the acquisition of the Teloogoo so far as we had been led to expect; and our report, at that time, upon the progress of Mr. Clive, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Wrey, was not of the most favourable nature--we have peculiar pleasure in stating to your Excellency in Council, that during the last six months, Mr. Clive has successfully exerted those talents, which, on a former occasion, obtained for him the honorary reward in Hindoostanee, and that he, as well as Mr Smith and Mr. Phillips, may be considered to have acquired a knowledge of the language which renders them competent to the transaction of public business

Mr. Clive, having passed a satisfactory examination in a second language, is entitled to the highest salary enjoyed by the Students at the College, and in recommending that the lowest of the increased allowances be conferred on Mr. Smith and Mr. Phillips, we beg leave to submit to the favourable consideration of your Excellency in Council the claim of Mr. Wrey to the same indulgence—his name stands in an inferior class, because his progress is not equal to that of any of the Gentlemen abovementioned, but his exercises prove that he has lately given an attention to study deserving of encouragement, to which we expect the result of his next examination will shew that he is not insensible.

Although most of the remaining Tamil and Teloogoo Students have been only a few months attached to the College, the proficiency which several of them have made during this short period is such as to afford the most pleasing expectations of their future eminence—the uncommonly rapid progress of Mr. Hutt in Teloogoo, and of Mr. Whish, Mr. Chamier, Mr. Sinclair, and Mr. Anstey in Tamil, a progress rarely surpassed either before or since the establishment of the College, induces us to recommend that your Excellency in Council may be pleased to mark your approbation of their conduct, by conferring upon each of them the lowest of the increased allowances. We have already reported that Mr. Chamier studied Persian with considerable success at Haileybury, and we are happy to state that he has retained, if not increased, the knowledge which he had formerly acquired of this language.

The favourable sentiments which we entertain of Mr. Pybus' qualifications as a Hindoostanee Scholar have been communicated to Government in some of our former reports,—he maintains the respectable rank which he held among the Students of that language, and, but for continued indisposition, his name would probably have had a higher place in the list of Tamil Students; adverting to this circumstance, and to his attention to study having been interrupted by official duties, we consider the result of his examination to be on the whole satisfactory.

Mr. Bushby, Mr. Dent, Mr. Newbolt, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Montgomerie, and Mr. Uhthoff,

have made as great a progress as might have been expected during the limited period of their studies.

Mr. Vaughan is the only Hindoostanee Student who was not, also, examined in Tamil or Teloogoo.—In our former reports, we have borne ample testimony to the attention which he has evinced to study, and have mentioned very favourably the success which has attended his exertions—we are happy to state, that, in this respect, he continues to merit commendation—he translates both from and into the Hindoostanee with sufficient accuracy, but from his Hindoostanee exercises we observe that he has not yet fully acquired the idiom of that language—he converses and translates official papers sufficiently well for the transaction of public business; and a little further study will render him a proficient in the language. Mr. Vaughan, in consideration of his progress in Teloogoo, has already received the honorary reward of 1,000 Pagodas, and the highest of the College allowances has lately, on our recommendation, been conferred upon him for proficiency in Hindoostanee.

For the purpose of guiding the enquiries of the Students to the most important points to the Code of Regulations, it is our intention to print for their use, a digested series of questions, of which the Members of the Sudr Udalut and Board of Revenue, who belong to the Board of Superintendence, have been pleased to undertake the compilation—we shall hereafter require each Gentleman who has obtained increased allowances to give particular attention to this study, and the result of his examination will be reported, in the usual manner, for the information of Government. We shall confine our present report on this subject to those Gentlemen who are about to leave the establishment.

The knowledge which Mr M'Leod possesses of the different enactments of Government, for the administration of justice and the realization of the revenue in these territories, is very satisfactory—he returned appropriate answers to each of the numerous questions which were put to him—Mr. Hudleston answered correctly the questions put to him relative to the system established for the administration of justice—his replies to those on matter connected with the revenue administration were not so correct. Nearly the same may be observed of Mr. Vaughan. Mr. Clive, Mr. Gardiner, and Mr. Pybus appeared to possess a still more imperfect knowledge of the Regulations. We hope that these Gentlemen will endeavour to improve their acquaintance with a branch of knowledge so generally necessary to the Civil Officers of the Government.

Under Section XII, Title second, of the College Rules, Mr Hudleston delivered to us a paraphrase in the Persian Language of one of the papers in Dr. Johnson's Rambler. This exercise is very happily executed, the arrangement of the sentences is well managed, and the general chasteness and elegance, which are exhibited in the style of this composition, afford a satisfactory proof, that, while Mr. Hudleston's attention has been principally directed to the study of a second language, he has not neglected to cultivate his acquirements in the Persian. In two or three passages, however, Mr. Hudleston may, perhaps, be considered to have indulged too much in the extravagance of oriental metaphor.

Mr. Clive, also, presented to us a paraphrase in Hindoostanee of a passage in Scott's History of Bengal, relative to the life of Serferauze khan. This exercise is executed in a very successful manner; the choice of words is excellent, and the phrases are idiomatical.

We have much pleasure in noticing, in this place, a voluntary effort of Mr. Whish, who favoured us with a short theme of his own composition in Tamil—this offering, while it afforded a very satisfactory specimen of Mr. Whish's progress, was, from the laudable motive which produced it, particularly gratifying to us.

It may be proper to add that these exercises were exclusively the Composition of the Gentlemen abovementioned.

It only remains for us, under Section XVIII, Title second, of the College Rules, to submit that, Mr M'Leod, Mr Hudleston, Mr. Clive, Mr. Gardiner, and Mr. Pybus be employed on the public service—the cheerful compliance of these Gentlemen with the necessary restrictions of the College, and their uniform good conduct while under our superintendence, entitle them to our public acknowledgements.—In taking leave of them, we feel assured that their future services will justify the commendations which we have bestowed, and we beg leave to recommend these Gentlemen to the favourable notice of your Excellency in Council."

(True Extracts.)

D. HILL,
Sec. to Govt.

JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, Nov. 3.

Yesterday morning at half past seven o'clock, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor with the Lady Governess and Suite, left the Government House at Ryswick, accompanied by the Commander of the Forces, and attended by the principal Civil and Military Officers of Government.

They proceeded under the escort of a party of Hussars to the Wharf, where they were received by a detachment of His Majesty's 59th Regt.—After taking a hasty leave of those friends who did not accompany them on board, they embarked in an elegant accommodation boat, which the Master Attendant had prepared for their reception, under an appropriate Salute from the Wharf, which was repeated by His Majesty's ship *Hecate*, and the other Vessels in the Roads, in regular succession, while they proceeded on board the Honorable Company's cruizer *Malabar*, from which a final salute announced their arrival on board.

The H. C. cruizer *Malabar* and *Aurora* sailed in the course of the day to the Eastward.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Batavia, November 2, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor having been pleased to appoint Major General Nightingall to be Vice President in Council during his absence or until further orders, Major General Nightingall has this day taken the Oaths and his Seat as Vice President in Council accordingly.

By order of the Vice President in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE, Nov. 6, 1813.

Great progress is said to be making in the Gold and Silver Coinage in the Mint at Sourabaya, nearly 3,000 new Rupees on an average, being now struck off and finished daily.

Additional Instructions for the Lombard Bank.

The Bank is authorized to make an issue of Promissory Notes on loan, not exceeding in amount the sum of three hundred thousand Spanish Dollars, on the following Conditions.

1.—The Notes are to be issued on the Mortgage of Houses and Lands exclusively, such Mortgage being admitted to an extent not exceeding half the value of the same, according to the valuation of the Magistrates, with four approved securities, and the loan to be subject to an interest of nine per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in silver.

2.—The Notes will bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in silver, and they will be discharged at the Lombard Bank when presented, but in that case no interest due for a broken period less than six months will be paid thereon.

3.—They will be drawn out for even sums from fifty to five hundred Spanish Dollars in form as follows:—

No.

Good for Spanish Dollars ——————

The Director and Members of the Lombard Bank do promise to pay to Mr. ———— or bearer the sum of ———— Spanish Dollars of 66 Stivers each, in lawful coin of this Colony, Bank Notes, Certificates, Treasury Notes, or other representatives of specie, in circulation by authority and sanction of Government, together with the interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date hereof, and on the security of the Estates Mortgaged under the Publication of the 1st November, 1813.

A. B.

Batavia, the day of 181

4.—The loans may be recalled and the Mortgage foreclosed at any period that may be determined on by Government, provided six months notice thereof be given, and in default of payment the property will be sold to the highest bidder for silver money.

5.—In the event of a loan being paid off when the Notes may bear a discount, they are to be received according to the proportionate value they may at the time bear to Silver or other lawful coin in the Market, and whenever the Notes are withdrawn from circulation, they will be paid off by priority of date.

6.—The Bank is restricted from granting further acknowledgments in the form directed by the instructions dated the 1st March 1813, except in exchange for such as may be now in circulation, and whenever any Pledge or Mortgage already granted under the instructions of that date may fall in, it can only be renewed on the terms now fixed, and all Notes issued by the Bank in future must bear the form directed by these instructions. The object of Government being to relieve the community in general, all furture loans to be made by the Lombard Bank, are to be limited to the sum of twenty thousand Spanish Dollars to any one individual.

7.—The promissory Notes now authorized to be issued are to be classed and numbered according to a plan and regulations to be approved by Government, and each Note is to be signed by two Commissioners and countersigned by the Director or Cashier of the Bank, unless otherwise directed by authority of Government, of which due notice will be given.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Secretary to Government.*

Done at Batavia,
This 1st November 1813.

PROCLAMATION.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, adverting to the present state of the Currency circulating in Batavia, is pleased to direct that from and after this date the Lombard Bank Notes which have been or may be issued under the Instructions of the 1st March 1813, and of this date be accounted legal tender in all transactions of individuals according to the proportionate value the same may at the time bear in the Market to Silver or other lawful coin, at which rate they will be received and issued at the Treasury and Public Offices of Government; a right being reserved to require the specific performance of covenants & contracts which may have stipulated heretofore or may hereafter stipulate any defined mode of payment.

That in order to ascertain with precision the rate at which these notes circulate, it will be the duty of the Magistrates to report, in each week to the Secretary to Government, the average rate for the week past—which rate will regulate the receipt and issue from the Treasury and Public Offices for the week ensuing.

The rates so fixed are to be published in the Government Gazette, and to form a guide for the Officers of Government in all transactions in which these notes are concerned.

That no person may plead ignorance of this Proclamation, the same is directed to be published in the English, and Dutch languages in the Government Gazette, and to be translated into the Native languages and affixed at the usual places in Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

By me, the Lieutenant Governor of
Java and its Dependencies,
T. S. RAFFLES.

Council Chamber, Batavia, Nov. 1, 1813.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to G[illegible]

PROCLAMATION.

Considerable inconvenience resulting from the uncertainty which exists with regard to payments made in Spanish Dollars, Ducatoons, and other foreign coins, in consequence of the fluctuation o[illegible] value in the Market, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Spanish Dollars Ducatoons, and other foreign coins shall, from and after the 1st of January next, be received and issued at the Treasuries and other Public Offices of Government according to their proportionate value at the time with the Java silver Rupee, which is to considered the standard silver coin of the Island; except in cases which may have heretofore stipulated, or which may hereafter stipulate any specific mode of payment.

The Market price of Spanish Dollars, Ducatoons, and other foreign coins in circulation, will, in consequence, be inserted in the Quarterly Price Current published in the Gazette; the same being calculated in Stivers according to the standard above mentioned, and such Price Currents will form a guide for the Quarter ensuing to the Officers of Government in all transactions in which these coins are concerned.

That no person may plead ignorance of this Proclamation, the same is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages in the Government Gazette, and to be translated into the Native languages, and affixed at the usual places in Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

By me, the Lieutenant Governor of Java, and its Dependencies.

T. S. RAFFLES.

Council Chamber, Batavia, Nov. 1, 1813.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor in Council deeming it essential to the purity of the Public Service, and in conformity to the practice of all well regulated Governments, that the principal Officers of Government should neither engage in Commercial Speculation themselves, nor otherwise exercise the influence possessed by their official situations in favor of any Individual engaged in Trade, so as to impress in any manner upon the minds of the Inhabitants of the Country that the public interests are concerned therein, he is pleased to direct that the undermentioned Officers of Government be restricted from engaging in any Trade or Commercial Speculation, and that they do take an Oath to that effect on their entrance into Office.

Secretaries to the Government.

Presidents and Members of the Courts of Justice.

Presidents and Members of the Revenue and Commercial Committees.

Residents at Native Courts and their Assistants.

Residents of Districts and their Assistants.

Collectors and Deputy Collectors of Revenue and Customs, and their Assistants.

Store keepers and Deputy Store-keepers.

Superintendants and Deputies in the Forest, Coffee and Salt Departments.

Such of the above mentioned Public Officers as reside in Batavia and its Environs, will attend at the Council Chamber for the purpose of taking this Oath and subscribing their names thereto, on Monday the 15th instant.

The Residents at the Courts and of Districts respectively will take the earliest practicable opportunity of taking the same in the presence of the Court of Justice at Samarang or at Sourabaya, and having administered it to the Public Officers serving within their jurisdiction in the offices above mentioned, they will transmit a list thereof for the information of Government.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

Batavia, Nov. 1, 1813.

ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that on the arrival of any Ship or Vessel, commanded by a European, the Master or Commander of such Ship or Vessel shall, within 24 hours after his arrival, transmit for the information of Government a list of the Ship's Crew and of the Passengers arrived therein.

This report is, at Batavia, to be made at the Office of the Secretary to Government, and at any other Port to the Resident of the District respectively.

On the departure of the Ship or Vessel, a further report is required, stating any alterations that may have occurred during the interval, in the list before delivered, together with the list of Passengers about to embark. A Port clearance will not be granted until these reports are duly received.

It is further to be understood, that this regulation will not have effect with regard to colonial vessels trading from one Port of the Island to another; it will, in this case, be sufficient, that the list of the Crew be furnished at the Port from whence the Ship or Vessel first sailed, and again upon her clearing out for any distant or foreign Port. A list of Passengers however, is invariably to be furnished as above stated, at whatever port she may arrive.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

Batavia, November 1, 1813.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the prohibitions and penalties enacted by different Laws and Publications under the former Government, and especially by those of the 29th July, 1757, 13th October, 1794, 9th October, 1795, and 10th of Ma[illegible] 1805, against the private trade in Spices, wild megs and Mace; and by Publications of the 2d Ju[illegible] 1758, 27th September, 1781, and 1st of June, 18[illegible] against the private trade in Opium, are no longer c[illegible] sistent with the principles of this Government, with the expectations of a free trade and free cultiv[illegible] on held out to the inhabitants of this Island, by Pro[illegible] mation of the Right Honorable the Governor Gene[illegible] Lord Minto, of the 11th September, 1810, and which [illegible] pectations have already been partially realized by [illegible] late arrangements for the administration and lan[illegible] tenures on Java. The Honorable the Lieutenant Go[illegible] nor, after mature deliberation and advice, has b[illegible] pleased to rescind and abolish all the afore[illegible] prohibitions and penalties enacted against [illegible] private trade in Spices, Opium, wild Nutmegs [illegible] Mace, and consequently to order and dir[illegible] and it is hereby ordered and directed:—

That from and after the date of this Proclamati[illegible] the trade and importation on this Island of Spi[illegible] Opium, wild Nutmegs and Mace, will be a free, op[illegible] and lawful trade and importation to any private m[illegible] chant or individual, to whom the trade in general w[illegible] in the limits of the privilege of the Honorable the E[illegible] India Company may not be prohibited, provided h[illegible] ever, & on condition, that such private traders, M[illegible] chants or other Individuals shall prove by proper [illegible] tificate or other documents, that they have purcha[illegible] the aforesaid articles or obtained them in a lawful m[illegible] ner, either from the Honorable the East India Co[illegible] pany, or from their authorized Agents and servants that they have obtained them in other lawful man[illegible] at such places where the private trade and cultivat[illegible] of those articles, is not prohibited, and from which [illegible] trade and importation, within the limits of the Hon[illegible] ble the East India Company's Territories, may not [illegible] prohibited, and that the importation of the same i[illegible] this Colony be subject to the provisions containe[illegible] the Custom house regulations, now existing or wh[illegible] may be enacted hereafter.

And that no persons may plead ignorance here[illegible] this Proclamation is directed to be printed in the E[illegible] lish and Dutch languages and published in the G[illegible] vernment Gazette, and translated into the Native l[illegible] guages, and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, [illegible] marang and Sourabaya.

Given in the Council Chamber at Batavia, the [illegible] day of October, 1813.

By me, the Lieutenant Governor of the Island [illegible] Java and its Dependencies.

T. S. RAFFLES

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Govern[illegible] in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec, to Go[illegible]

PUBLICATION.

As it is in contemplation to withdraw from [illegible] Market the copper Lumps circulating at Samara[illegible] Sourabaya, and throughout all the districts under [illegible] vernment, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governo[illegible] Council is pleased to direct as a provisional measu[illegible] to prevent their further depreciation, that they be [illegible] lowed to circulate throughout the Island until furth[illegible] orders, as follows:—

Each two Stiver piece shall weigh one-third of [illegible] ounce, making Copper Rix Dollars 250 of the picul [illegible] 125-lb or Spanish Dollars 31¼ of Sixty-six Stivers ea[illegible] at the rate of one hundred and ninety-two Cop[illegible] Lumps of the standard weight for each Spanish Doll[illegible]

The Lumps weighing less than the above, are also [illegible] be allowed to circulate at a value proportioned to th[illegible] reduced weight below the above standard; which m[illegible] at all times be referred to.

Specimens of the standard Lumps are to be sent [illegible] the Magistrates to the different departments and to t[illegible] different Bazars, and all Residents and other public O[illegible] ficers are authorized to receive the Copper Lumps [illegible] account of Government accordingly, with this exce[illegible] tion however, that Lumps weighing less than t[illegible] standard shall be payable into the Government Treas[illegible] ries, at the rate of 230 Copper Rix Dollars or 28¾ Sp[illegible] nish Dollars of sixty six Stivers for the picul of 125 [illegible]

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Govern[illegible] in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Governme[illegible]

Batavia, Council Chamber, October 22, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor [illegible] Council have received from the Vice Admiralty Pri[illegible] Court at Madras, a Commission, requiring them in t[illegible] name of his Majesty, to take further examinations [illegible] Witnesses as to the Capture of Sugar at Batavia, in t[illegible] same manner as on a former occasion.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the sa[illegible] Commission, Jacob Willem Cranssen, Esq. Member [illegible] Council, and Charles Assey, Esq. Secretary to Gover[illegible] ment, being two of the persons therein named, will s[illegible] at the Government House at Molenvliet, on Tuesd[illegible] next the 9th instant, for the purpose of receiving and a[illegible] mitting as Witnesses those persons from whom the tru[illegible] may be properly discovered, relating to the proper[illegible] of the said Sugar, and in order to examine and interr[illegible] gate the said Witnesses upon the interrogatories tran[illegible] mitted, and the undermentioned persons are hereby r[illegible] quired to attend at the time and place before-mention[illegible] for that purpose accordingly,

Mr. Chasse, late Director General.
— Thalman,—Administrator General.
— Goldman,—Head Administrator.
— Van Son,—Administrator of the Sugar Godowns.
— Bauer, —President of the Committee of account[illegible]
— Lebrecht, — Jenegen, } late Clerks in the Sugar Godowns.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Govern[illegible] in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to the Governme[illegible]

Batavia, Nov. 5, 1813.

CURRENT VALUE OF PROBOLINGO PA[illegible] PER.

Sourabaya, 27*th October*, 1813.

40 Spanish Dollars for 100 Paper.

Samarang, 3[illegible]

From 38 to 40 Spanis[illegible] Probolingo Paper.

CURRENT V[illegible]

In [illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1814.

OMBAY GAZETTE TRAORDINARY

JAN. 10, 1814.

...t of a private letter, dated Tebriz 4th November 1813.

It appears that the Marquis of Wellington has had another severe Battle in Spain with Marshal Soult which was more glorious for our arms than that of Vittoria.—The following extract of a private letter, dated Head Quarters *Lasaca* 4th August 1813, gives a noble instance of our countrymen's gallantry and confidence.—While the Enemy were retreating we came up with General Gautheaume at Elisondor, who with 1500 men was escorting a convoy of provisions towards Pampeluna, consisting of 100 Carriages and 250 loaded Mules, we had only 4 0 men of General Byng's Brigade, but the enemy was attacked without hesitation, and put to flight, leaving us the Convoy and 500 prisoners. The French Army is panic struck, and I don't believe that the presence of Buonaparte himself would reanimate them.—I look upon this Victory to be superior to that of Vittoria, and the greatest that ever Wellington gained. I believe we shall enter France in a few days, and take up a position on the Adoura, a river that turns into the Sea at Bayonne. In the last affair, the charges of the French were more impetuous than ever, but they were repulsed with an immense loss—Our Bayonets and theirs were frequently crossed, a circumstance which we had not seen before."

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

JANUARY 12, 1814.

From the moment we heard that the Russians, and Prussians, had entered Bohemia, and formed a junction with the Austrians, we felt perfectly assured the Allies would never rest contented with merely maintaining a defensive position.—In forming that opinion we have been happily and gloriously justified. The promptitude and gallantry of the combined forces, directed on the one hand, by skill, and tempered, on the other, by discretion, are to us the certain pledges of further success. Had there been more of fortune and less of prudence, in their late career; had their recent exertions displayed fitful and convulsive, rather than steady and unvaried energy, we should have felt uncertain whether, the snake was, in truth, *scotched* or *killed*, but as it is we entertain no doubts whatever.—The career of the Tyrant is over!

" Jam venit summa dies et incluctabile tempus" !

We need, indeed, only to inspect the map to be convinced that Buonaparte is now almost if not quite inextricably situated. His original intention however of entering *Bohemia* by the pass of *Gabel*,& by so doing getting between the Allies at *Schweidnitz* and the Austrians at *Prague* seems to have been well conceived, and ...scovery of it doubtless induced the junc... ...ook place between the Allies. With regard ...eir movement on Pirna and Dresden, thro' the mountains of Ertzburgh, there seems to be more elucidation required than is at present afforded. Our own opinion,is that they f...ed in the *main object*; that of taking Dresden ...surprize. Had all the columns reached the ...irons of that City on the 21st of August, (the day on which Count Wittgenstein carried by assault the entrenched camp at Pirna) it is more than probable it would have fallen, but the attack on that point no doubt gave the alarm; the garrison of Dresden was put on its guard; Buonaparte was hastened back and the troops advancing into Silesia were recalled to its defence. But tho' we entertain but little doubt that the Allies failed in this, their principal object, we are not quite clear but what, as events have since turned out it was lucky they did so, for Buonaparte instead of entering *Bohemia* with the main part of his army (as we believe he originally meant) was tempted by the change of circumstances to vary his plan, and despatch thither a division only; he no doubt fondly hoping to play,with more success, the same game with them, upon *Prague*, as they had attempted to play upon him with regard to *Dresden*; he therefore, while making formidable demonstrations against the Allies, in the vicinity of that city hurried Vandamme over the Elbe, at Konigstein, trusting that that officer would be sufficiently powerful and quick to render the capital of Bohemia an easy prey. In this hope, however, he was, thank Heaven! disappointed by the gallantry of Count Osterman to whom we are of opinion the highest meed of praise is due, and we are truly gratified in seeing that his conduct has been likened to tha of Leonidas.

The failure (for such we consider it) on Dresden having been thus nobly redeemed by the valour of Count Ostermann there is nothing now which can induce us to regret it was made. It served, beyond question, not only as a most powerful divertion, whereby General Blucher was enabled to attack, and with success, the Duke of Tarentum, but it also totally deranged the intended operations of Buonaparte—and what he must consider worse than all has had the effect of enabling his enemies to *cage* him, as it were, within the walls of Dresden. Had he succeeded in entering Bohemia he might have drawn supplies from a country not yet exhausted by war—he would have been at large and, being unrestrained, at liberty to act. As it is we are at a loss to surmise in what direction his next efforts will be made. He remaining at Dresden, long, we should consider as next to impossible; want alone must drive him thence; pressed however as we are for time we will defer, any further observations for the present, comenting ourselves with merely requesting our readers to observe that General Blucher-s head quarters were at Goerlitz—that the advanced part of the Bohemian army (the head Quarters of which is Toplitz) were at Gishubel, Altenberg, and Lavenstein; with regard to those of the Prince Royal we are at some loss. It is stated that his were at *Belitz*, but having gained a victory at *Trebbin* we should hardly imagine he would have *retreated*; but perhaps he keeps the garrison of Magdeburg better in check by making the former place his head quarters.

The report of another glorious Victory in Spain we may now consider as confirmed for, to-day, we are enabled to present our readers with an extract taken from a letter addressed, by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, to a very good friend of ours.

We also have it in our power, thro' another fruitful and most obliging source, to give the copy of an intercepted letter from the French General Cattur, serving in Lusatia, and which possesses, as we think, very considerable interest.

Extract of a Letter from Persia, dated 28th October, 1813.

" I am happy to inform you that yesterday we received a few St. Petersburgh Gazettes which give us most delightful news, Lord Wellington had been obliged to raise the siege of St. Sebastian, to attack Soult and after very severe fighting for five days, viz the 25th, 26th 27th, 28th and 29th of July, had completely defeated him with great loss. Lord Wellington speaks in the greatest admiration of the bravery of his troops: on the 2d of August, St. Sebastian was again besieged and Pampeluna blockaded by a Spanish force.

Nothing now remains between Lord W. and France, he has pushed on a light force and took possession of the passes in the mountains, he has likewise published a most animated and humane address to the troops upon their entering France to respect private property and the inhabitants; the Russian Gazettes do not state the number of killed and wounded.

The Russians, Prussians, Austrians, and Swedes, have made a very happy commencement; each have completely defeated a French force and driven Bonaparte to concentrate all his forces in Dresden and to fortify it for his safety; the last battle was fought under its walls—Macdonald's Army consisting of eighteen thousand have surrendered to General Blucher—in fact Bona has been defeated at every point—and his ruin now seems inevitab e.

I am sorry to say that poor General Morean, fell at the battle of Katsback having had both his legs shot off—the French Officers and Soldiers are deserting to the allies in the greatest numbers—Bernadotte has likewise defeated a French division, but as these Gazettes will be sent to Bombay, you will see the particulars in your paper."

Copy of an intercepted letter to His Excellency General Count Lauriston, Commanding the 5th Corps, or to His Excellency the Duke of Tarentum.

MY LORD,

This morning at half past Eleven o'clock, I was in the act of dispatching a letter to your Excellency, when I received by an officer of the staff of my Lord Duke of Tarentum an order, in consequence of which I proceeded to the point where I now am.

In conformity to your orders I set off with my division from Steinberg at half past twelve only, after having recalled to me the Battalion stationed at Valsdorf and disturbing the provisions which arrived at the moment from Goldberg.

I repaired to Schoenau by Neukirch, Schoenhausen and Falkenhayn in tremendous weather, the road being tolerable as far as Falkenhayn, but horrible to Schoenau, and having torrents to cross, up to the middle for the Infantry, and difficult for the artillery.

I arrived at 7 in the evening at Schoenau without being able to cross the Katzbach, which at the common fords had already risen to four feet. I took position at Upper-Schoenau or the left bank of the river; two Companies of Voltigeurs occupied the town. The weather continued equally bad during the whole of the night; a great part of my Division threw themselves into the Houses during the march, and in spite of my efforts and those of the Chiefs and Officers, we were unable to compel them to follow.

This morning, having still the same weather I marched with the 147th and 148th, (that is to say the remainder) to repair on the road of Jauer, where I was to take position at Jægendorff in conformity to your Excellency's orders and there to receive others.

I had directed the 9th Foreign, & the 146th to Hirschberg and last night I sent two companies to Klepelsdorff near Laehn, to convey an order to the 134th to proceed also to Hirschberg, warning these three Corps forming my first Brigade under the orders of Colonel Salcon, that they were going to cooperate, in beating and driving the enemy from Hirschberg, to take possession of the Town in conjunction with the Division of General Ledru, under whose command they would remain until further orders.

This morning 27th, after taking the road leading to the position I was ordered to take on that of Jauer & passing the Katzbach at Upper-Schoenau, I found the enemy 25.0 strong in Cavalry and some Infantry occupying a position in advance of the first Village I came to; I gave him a few Cannon Shot, but seeing that he shewed no inclination to withdraw and that he occupied the two roads of Jauer and Goldberg, I suspected that the success of yesterday's battle was doubtful. The 147th and and 148th regiments having lost a great many men during the night and this mornings march, were so weak, the men were so fatigued and so very unwilling, their muskets not being in a state to go off, that I resolved on recrossing the Katzbach at Upper-Schoenau, that I might not endanger the two Eagles of the regiments and my own honour.

At the moment I was taking up position, an Officer of His Excellency the Duke of Tarentum's Staff arrived and informed me of the result of yesterday's Battle, of the march of the army to-day, and that it was your Excellency's intention I should immediately retire upon Zobten & there take up a position on the field of Battle of the 19th; then that I might go back to that I had yesterday at Steinberg It was entirely out of my power to go to Steinberg this morning, being no longer able to cross without Bridges the torrents which were from four to six feet deep, the board for the Infantry having been carried off and my artillery unable to pass any where.

Having but a very small force with me, and my 1st Brigade, as I thought with the Division Ledru, being at Hirschberg I determined on retiring to Hirschberg, to collect the troops remaining of my Division, and concert with General Ledru, with whom I wished to march to-morrow to Spiller and repair by my right to the position at Zobten, whilst that General repaired to that of Griffenberg. I accordingly proceeded to Hirschberg; I arrived at 6 o'clock in the evening, but what was my astonishment to find there, only the 134th and 146th regts. Gen. Ledru not having arrived and to complete my misfortune, my two regiments on the right bank of the Bobr, had not been able to cross the bridge the river having overflowed in consequence of the Torrents which fall into it to the height of six feet on each side of the Bridge.

It is therefore out of my power to retire as far as Spiller by the road of Grieffenberg and go from thence to the position at Zobten.

I have determined on retreating by the road of Laehn and Zobten, from that to Loewenberg if I cannot cross the river before I reach it. I shall move along, in a very bad position, the right bank of the Bobr, with Troops, excessively fatigued and in utter despair; their courage and strength however the Officers will restore; I shall give the example.

I send this letter, with 25 men of the 134th and 20 Horsemen who will take them up behind to cross the torrents, where they may find any difficulty.

It is distressing for me to announce to your Excellency that three-fourths of the men, in spite of my efforts, those of my chiefs and officers threw themselves into the woods and houses; that gentle means, threats, blows had no effect with them, that they answered, "It was better to be taken than to perish with misery." Thus my General I am heart broken; I am in the greatest affliction; I shall nevertheless do my duty with honor, your Excellency; may rely on it.

Receive the assurance of my respectful devotion.

CATTUR,
General of Division.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On Friday the 31st ultimo, Mr. George Cheminent, of the Coun ry service, aged 19 years.

On Thursday, the 30th ultimo after a severe illness of upwards of 6 months, Mr. John McLean, formerly an assistant teacher at the, Upper Orphan School, at Kidderpore, aged 49 years; leaving a widow and three helpless children, in the greatest pecuniary distress.

Lately at Moorshedabad, G. Webb, Esq. third judge of the Moorshedabad Court of Appeal.

In the Upper Provinces, Lieutenant Edward S. Arnold, of the 6th Regiment of Cavalry, deputy paymaster at Muttra.

CEYLON DEATH.

On Sunday evening, the 2d instant, aged 30 years, John Conrad Pfeffer, Esq. he held several high situations in Ceylon, in the late Service of the Honorable Dutch East India Company.

SECOND

Supplement to the Madras Courier.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1814.

MADRAS.

Anchored in the Roads this forenoon, the Honorable Company's Ships HUGH INGLIS, Captain James Fairfax, CARNATIC, Captain F. W. Swinton, and LORD MELVILLE, Captain Crabb, from Bengal the 6th Instant, and the Northern Ports.

In addition to the names of the Passengers by the above Ships mentioned in this day's Courier, we have to add the following.

PASSENGERS PER HUGH INGLIS.

Mrs. Colin Smith,
Mrs. Woodcock,
Miss Smith,
Masters A. Woodcock,
" J. Woodcock, and
" W. Woodcock.

PASSENGERS PER CARNATIC.

John Paske, Esq. Civil Service.
J. Bernard Metcalfe, Esq. Civil Service.
Lieutenant E. Richardson, 10th Native Regiment.

PASSENGER PER LORD MELVILLE.

Mr. Mathews.

INDIA GAZETTE.

JANUARY 10, 1814.

The Right Honorable the Governor General held a levee at the Government-house, on Friday last, at ten o'clock. The attendance on this occasion was particularly full. His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, and most of the principal inhabitants of the settlement were among the company.

Captain James Young, of the Honorable Company's corps of Artillery has been appointed a Supernumerary Aide-de-Camp to the Earl of Moira.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, held at the Bank on Saturday last, William Egerton, Esq. was re-elected to the office of Chairman for the ensuing year.

A dividend of the profits on the capital stock of the Bank for the last half-year, was at the same time declared, amounting to Sicca Rupees 427 9 8 on each share, being at the rate of Sa. Rs. 8 8 10 per Cent. per annum.

Since our last, the ship *Duncan* has come in from the Isle of France, bringing advices from that settlement to the beginning of November.—The *Barrosa* for this port, had sailed from Port, Louis on the day previous to that of the *Duncan's* departure; but has not yet appeared. A report of her arrival, obtained in town on Saturday, proves to have been premature.

The ships *John Palmer* and *Mornington* of this port, had both touched at the Mauritius on their way to England. And we are much concerned to say, that Mr. David Campbell of the civil service on this establishment, who proceeded from hence on the *John Palmer* on account of his health, had died at sea, three days after the ship parted from her pilot. Mrs Campbell, it is reported, had embarked at the Isle of France, on the *Barrosa*, for the purpose of returning to Bengal.

It is with much concern that we have to record the total loss of the ship *Lady Rollo*, Captain Sinclair, belonging to this port. The particulars of this unfortunate event, are yet but imperfectly ascertained; but the fact is fully established, both by letters from Batavia, and by the report of two Seacunnies escaped from the wreck who have returned to this Presidency by the last arrival from Java The *Lady Rollo* is said to have perished among some islands to the eastward of Java. All the crew, we are happy to add, were preserved by means of the ship's boats, in which they remained at sea for six days after the accident. Capt. Sinclair, when last heard of, was well at Samarang.

The block of the *Lady Rollo* is insured in Calcutta, for Sa. Rupees 30,000. She was on her return voyage, when lost; and it is hoped therefore, that she had but little cargo on board.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Colonel Adams's Detachment.

CAMP, LOWR; DECEMBER 29, 1813.

" On the 27th inst. we changed our ground of encampment from Sutnee to Lowr on the borders of the Mow district, a distance of about four miles, in order to facilitate the supply of provender and fuel, of which indispensible requisites the Sutnee vicinage was wholly exhausted.

" Our present position is not very far from Nyaghurree; the fortifications of which place are reputed to be of strong masonry, and defended by three or four guns, the calibre of which is not exactly ascertained, but supposed to be equal to six pounders.—Either from the unsatisfactory nature of what the chieftain of this place has urged in his defence, from the charge of participation in the combined predatory assault on our troops, or from his reluctance to acquiesce in the proffered terms, founded on a mistaken confidence in the security of his fortress and prowess of his adherents, no arrangement has hitherto been concluded with him: we may therefore have still some employment for our arms in this quarter.

" The phenomena of the Tonsa and Buheer Cataracts are familiar to your readers. A third water-fall near Keuta (about twenty miles hence) at the confluence of the Mohana stream with a small rivulet, has been visited by several officers of the detachment. The perpendicular height of this fall is 300 feet; the channel is wide, and the currents from the rapids above, approach the verge with a violence, that produces on the precipitated water and in the pool below all those circumstances which most conspire to astonish the beholder.—The prospect from this spot is very extensive, but rather bewilders than affects the contemplator; there are however some picturesque points in the landscape, on which the eye may rest with pleasure. Not far from Keuta, is a pass through the hills on the route to Allahabad, which our Engineer is gone to explore, and ascertain its bearings.—We have hitherto been little acquainted with the Rewah country; and our experience since we have entered it, confirms the observations, that war contributes more than any other moral cause whatever, to the extension of geographical knowledge.

Runjeet Sing was still with his army, at the date of the last advices from the Punjab. But his horses had been sent back to Lahore and other circumstances indicated his approaching return. Meanwhile, he had proceeded to Mowza Badshahanee, and from thence to Rawelpindee; and it was said, he intended to pay a visit to the fort of Attock.

The first operations of the Seik army, we are told, were to be directed against Mokhunda, a fortress situated on the Indus, about sixty coss distant from Attock, and belonging to a chief named Nuwasish Khan. The latter had made an offer to Runjeet of a sum of Thirty thousand Rupees, as the price of his forbearance; but the tender, we are told, was rejected: The fort was wanted, as an appui to that of Attock, and a security to the Seik frontier on the side of Cabul. And Dewan Mohukkim Chund, accompanied by Futteh Sing, Jooda Sing, Doola Sing, Gunda Sing and other Sirdars, with their respective forces, had accordingly marched against it. After the reduction of Mokhunda, Dul Sing was directed to levy the chout in the province of Mooltan.

A small body of troops from Cabul, is stated to have arrived at Peshour; but the intelligence of their approach, was treated lightly by the Seiks.

Holkar's camp continued stationary at Rampoorah, down to the middle of December. The court was as usual in utter distress for money; and the troops had been for some days in dhirna at the tent-doors of the principal ministers.

Purseram Daroga was besieging the capital of the unfortunate Rajah of Duhar, whose territories had been previously partitioned between Scindea and the Pindarrees.

Scindea, we are informed, had withdrawn his forces from the neighbourhood of Mulhargurrah, in consequence of the interposition of the Peishwah, and the remonstrances of the British Resident.